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PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1988

Accord

Soth Sides Agree o 60-Day Truce; Lebels Keep Arms

By Julia Preston tern Post Service SAPOA. Nicaragua - A de fac-

SAPPA. Prestagua — A de lac-truce between the Sandinist gov-ment and Nicaraguan rebels ok hold Thursday after the two les signed a broad agreement oviding for a nationwide 60-day ase-fire, amnesty for the rebels, lease of political prisoners, press edom and other measures. It was the first major agreement tween the two sides in the sixar conflict and an important bievement for the Central Ameri-

n peace plan signed Aug. 7 by the regional presidents. [In Washington, the White ouse gave the agreement mea-red support while remaining eptical that it would be impleented, The Associated Press re-

"There is a lot of room for enaragement here, yes, but there is so a lot of room for skepocism," id Marlin Fitzwater, the chief hite House spokesman. He called ore U.S. aid to the rebels "essenil" to force Managua to live up to

Both the White House and the eaker of the House of Represenrives, Jim Wright of Texas, promed to seek quick action on a bnanitarian aid package for the bels, known as contras.]

The plan, signed Wednesday ght, calls for a 60-day cease-fire begin April I, after which the vernment will begin to release in-Sandinist prisoners. The conas will not be required to disarm

A temporary truce that both des declared Monday will be ex-aded until April 1. In practice, ere should be no more fighting in scaragua for at least two months. The two sides agreed to meet in lanagua on April 6-to begin disissing political changes for which to Nicaraguan opposition has been campaigning. The agreement was signed by the

dense minister. General Humnto Ortega Saavedra, leader of the Sandinist delegation, and dolfo Calero, the head of the cona negotiating (car negotiators. President Daniel Ortega Saave-

a traveled to Sapoa, a customs See ACCORD, Page 2

Kiosk

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ALD TRISUN

Ideology Talks Set in Hungary

BUDAPEST (AP) — The Hungarian Communist Party will review its leading role in changing society at the first party conference to focus on ideology in 20 years, a state-ment issued Thursday by the Page: Central Committee said.

At the end of a two-day meeting, the committee set the conference for May 20. The meeting was marked by debate on the party's leading role and "party unity," Janos Berecz, the party ideologist said Wednesday.



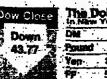
gles to stay in the presidential race. Page 3.

Lords of the Sehara are now wards of UNICEF. Page 2.

Mutual hestility appears to be tween blacks and whiles in Page 6.

Travel ice and water: Finding the real Alaska. Page 7.

Business/Finance The EC's executive body said the U.S.-Japan pact on computer chips broke internation-& al trading rules. Page 11.



The Dollar Both Israel and Sandi Arabia DM 1 677 Pound 1.842 Yen 125.60

Shultz-Shevardnadze Talks Signed in Leave Major Issues Unresolved

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputches

WASHINGTON — The United divided, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Stales and the Soviet Union may have agreed to hold a summit meet that the Moscow meeting would be had been amazed at the U.S. reac-

After three days of talks with Foreign Minister Eduard A. She-vardnadze, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said at a news conference Wednesday: "We have been dealing almost entirely with tough issues. So it has been tough when they meet."

Stance to discuss, there will be good prospects for success."

On Wednesday. Mr. Shultz declined to predict whether Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, would be able to sign a strategic arms control treaty when they meet.

With two months before President Ronald Reagan's first visit to powers are far apart on the issues of arms control and regional con-flicts that dog their relationship.

Progress toward a strategic arms reduction, or START, treaty.
 Conventional arms cuts in Eu-

The war in Afghanistan.
The Middle East. Central America.

have agreed to hold a summit meeting in Moscow on May 29 but they remain sharply at odds on major between the major betw

a strategic arms control treaty when they meet. "The issues are difficult: We know that," he said: "I don't know whether we will be able to resolve them or not."

But d the political will is there, and our experts do their job property, the treaty can be prepared for signing in time," he said. On conventional arms, Mr. She-

vardnadze said he had proposed that both sides provide each other

"They didn't show much enthution," he said. "Perhaps they're not interested in the military balance in Europe. But if that is so, then why are they always trumpeting about the so-called Soviet superiority?"

On Afghanistan, Mr. Shultz said Washington had made a new pro-posel for ending military assistance from the superpowers to their re-spective Afghan clients.

Mr. Shevarduadze said he could The moratorium would begin not guarantee that a START treaty would be ready for the Moscow an estimated 115,000 troops that have propped up the Kabul regime since 1979 and would continue for three months after the withdrawal ends, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Shultz said Soviet officials had rejected this proposal hut he See SUMMIT, Page 6

Saudis Move to Limit Pilgrims

Action Called Necessary During Work at Mecca Shrine

Dy I oussel M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

PARIS — In a move clearly imed at Iran, the foreign minister is Saudi Arabia, Prince Saud al announced that his country it limit, the number of Moslem ilgrims comming to Mecca from the restrict the Arabia.

The Iranian delegate at the Arabia in Mecca last year, when more than incompanies to the country in the restrict their actions of the bloodshed in Mecca last year, when more than incompanies to the country in the restrict their actions of the bloodshed in Mecca last year, when more than incompanies to the country in the restrict their actions of the bloodshed in Mecca last year, when more than incompanies to the country in the restrict their actions of the bloodshed in Mecca last year, when more than incompanies to the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the country in the restrict their actions of the service of the country in the restrict their actions of the country in the restrict their action aimed at Iran, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Saud al Faisal, announced that his country will limit the number of Moslem pilgrims coming to Mecca from other countries for the annual haji season that starts in mid-July. Prince Saud revealed the unprec-edented Saudi decision in a speech

Wednesday to a meeting of foreign ministers of the 46-member Islamic Conference Organization in Amman, Jordan. He said the measures were necessary in view of improvements being carried out to enlarge the health and the said the measures. the holy shrines in Mecca, adding that it would "allow equal opportu-nities to all Moslems to perform this holy obligation."

already poor relations between tional contingent entering the king-Saudi Arabia and Iran, whose lead-dom, Egyptian original, the next

ference Thursday to protest draft resolutions backing Saudi Arabia's role as the guardian of the Moslem holy places in Mecca and Medina and Iraq's position in the Gulf War, asserting that the "iniquitous resolutions" were taken "because of Saudi money."

Arab diplomatic officials said Saudi Arabia intends to cut back the number of Iranian pilgrims, which last year reached 150,000, The action is bound to worsen making them the largest foreign na-

The Iranian delegate at the Amman conference, Mohammed Ali al about 80 Saudi security men, died in violent clashes as the Saudis in violent clashes as the Saudis tried to stop Iranians from march-ing in a political demonstration.

The Sandi interior minister, Prince Nayef ibn Abdelaziz, warned in a recent interview that his country would not allow Iranians to stage political demonstrations this year, hinting that Saudi Arabia will not besitate to use

Saudi officials also said they will tighten security procedures, includ-ing searches at the Jeddah airport



NORTH AND 3 OTHERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY - Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North leaving his home in Great Falls, Virginia, on Thursday for his arraignment in U.S. District Court in Washington. Colonel North, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and two other defendants ple aided not willy to charges stemming from their involvement in the Iran-contra affair. Page 2.

Beijing, Wary of Western Influence, Curtails Study Abroad

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service NEW YORK - China plans a drastic reduction in the number of its students abroad, especially in the United States where more than half of them now study, according to Chinese students and press re-

The effort comes at a time of growing concern in Beijing that too many young scholars may stay overseas or become too Western-

The new policy is a sharp depar-ture from the program of letting students go abroad, begun in 1979 as part of the modernization efforts of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader.

According to Chinese students who have spoken with consular officials in the United States, the policy would reduce the number of students going abroad to 3,000 a

Saudis Vow Response if Israel Strikes

By George C. Wilson and David B. Ottaway

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — The Israeli Air Force in recent days has been practicing low-level bombing exercises in an impsually intensive way, leading U.S. intelligence agencies to warn that this could be in preparanon for an attack on Saudi Ara-bia's new strategic missiles, Ameri-can officials said Thursday.

Amid these heightening tensions. Saudi Arabia has sent a warning through U.S. officials, sources said, that it will retaliate if Israel bombs the missiles, which were recently purchased from China. Saudis are suggesting, according to these sources, that surviving missiles with a range of up to 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) would be the retaliatory weapon.

Even though Israel and Saudi Arabia may be waging nothing more than a war of nerves, officials at the U.S. State Department are watching the situation with appre-hension. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan on March 12, sources said, assuring him that the missiles would not carry nuclear warheads. Saudi interest in the weapons reportedly was heightened by the in-creasing tendency of Iran and Iraq to use similar missiles.

have been night-lipped about their military preparations, officials said. But satellite photography and See MISSILES, Page 6

year, compared with 8,000 who came to the United Sizies alone in 1985. A total of 40,000 ese arc now studying abroad, 27,000 in the United States.
The Chinese sudents said the

United States had been singled out

dents abroad may be the work of Li the conflict at the very top in Beii-Peng, the acting prime minister, who was trained in the Soviet supervisory power over the State Education Commission, which sent

Umon and is an advocate of a more sity and an authority on Chinese traditional approach. Mr. Li has policy toward intellectuals.

Ms. Goldman was referring to a because the Chinese authorities regarded it as a much easier country in which to prolong visas and the place that has proved most corrupting on the students' politics and save of life.

The formula scale growing struggle between Mr. Li and Zhao Ziyang, the general scere is not changed."

"The number and kind of students sent sycrescas annually," he is expected to be named prime minimum on the students' politics and save of life." growing struggle between Mr. Li People's Congress next week.

American specialists say they be-lieve the planned reduction of stn-back in students is a reflection of Princeton universities who are

knowledgeable about the new ing," said Merle Goldman, a pro-licy said they had been told of the fessor of history at Boston Univer-change by officials of the Chinese Embassy in Washington and the consulate in New York. A spokesman for the Chinese students said.

Embassy said that Beijing's policy

ability and actual needs." The students said they also had

been told that a recent secret directive called for redirecting the flow of Chinese abroad away from the United States. The policy would limit the proportion in the United States to 20 percent of the total number of students overseas, compared with 68 percent now. That would mean a maximum of 600 new Chinese students arriving in the United States each year.

The directive envisions sending 50 percent to countries in Europe, including the Soviet Union, with 10 percent to Japan and 20 percent to Australia and New Zealand, the In an effort to ensure that stu-

dents already abroad return soon-er, no student would be permitted to stay abroad more than five years, according to a Chinese Embassy official. Those who already had a master's degree from a Chinese university would be allowed to remain abroad only four years.

The Chinese authorities have begun to enforce a final part of the program, requiring all those going abroad to sign contracts that would subject them or their families to beavy fines if they failed to return within the specified time. Last week The People's Daily

See CHINA, Page 2

World **Stocks Decline**

Dollar's Drop, Oil Increase Lead To Inflation Fear

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputition NEW YORK — Stock prices in New York and London feel sharply Thursday as a sliding dollar and a surge in oil prices revived worries about inflation and corporate prof-

Fears that a lower dollar would hurt export earnings of European companies also sent share prices lower in Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Zurich. Prices had fallen in Tokyo amid similar concerns.

On the New York Stock Ex-ehange, the Dow Jones industrial average of 30 major stocks fell 43.77 points to 2,023.87, a 2.1 percent decline. It had risen 1.49 points Wednesday.

More than five stocks fell in price for every one that advanced. Volume was heavy, with 186.55 million shares changing hands.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 blue-chip shares plunged 49.5 points, or 2.7 percent, to close at 1.782.7. It was the first time it had closed below 1,800 this month.

The dollar began its slide in Fo-kyo, falling 0.85 yen to 126.30 yen. It slipped in Europe, and continued its downward move in New York. closing more than a yen lower for the day at 125.60 yen. (Page 16.) In addition to the dollar's de-

cline, Wall Street was focusing on recent weakness in bond prices and a trend toward higher U.S. interest rates. The market also appeared convinced that stocks were overpriced after a six-week rally.

The Dow fell 30 points in the first half-hour of the session, It was down 40.62 points at midday. At one point, the blue-chip index was down as much as 48 points, just shy of the 50-point daily deficit at which the New York Stock Ex-change has asked members to halt use of the exchange's computer ordering system for program trading.

The "circuit-breaker" rule ap-parently slowed the market's descent, traders said. The guideline is intended to prevent a recurrence of the 508-point plunge in the index on Oct. 19.

attributed in part to computer-related arbitrage. To protect them-selves against sharp falls in stock prices, large Wall Street firms sell futures contracts that are based on stock indexes.

Speculators will move to buy suddenly cheaper futures contracts, and sell stocks simultaneously to lock in their profits. The moves became self-perpetuating.

Thursday's decline in stock prices followed several days of meandering during which volume on the exchange fell to the year's low-est level amid uncertainty on the market's direction. "The most important factors to

the market's slide is the falling dollar and the weakness in bond prices," said Ricky Harrington, a technical analyst with Interstate

See MARTS, Page 12

Bed Rest Can Bode Ill for Patients

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK - If you were among the unfortunate victims of the latest strain of influenza or the mysterious virus that has been prostrating people for up to seven days, you may have considered yourself recovered when the virus retreated, en-abling you to return to your usual activities. But in bling you to return to your usual activities. But in addition to the expected setbacks of a debilitating illness, your body must now also recover from the effects of the treatment: bed rest.

Chances are that while a patient languished with aches and fever he gave little thought to what the days in bed were doing to his hody. If he did know, however, he could plan a more intelligent return to normal activity and appreciate the risks of trying to do too much too soon.

In the January issue of The American Journal of Nursing, Dr. Marilyn Rubin pointed out that while a night's rest in bed after a long, hard day usually leaves one refreshed, forced bed rest caused by illness or injury can have the opposite effect. Researchers estimate that the functional losses

after three weeks of bed rest are roughly equal to the effects of 30 years of aging. While the effects of aging may be largely irreversible, however, the effects of bed rest almost always can be overcome.

The major effects are related to the loss of gravity's pull on the body. As Dr. Rubin explained, when a person stands upright, the body fights gravity in "a most helpful way." The skeletal muscles contract, exerting pressure against veins and lymph vessels, which keeps fluid from pooling in the legs and feet. The anti-gravitational effort also makes muscle cells more robust and makes the bones stronger because muscle movement against gravity favors calcium deposition in the bones.

But when the mattress supports the body, skeletal muscles lose tone.

"After just three days, a person on bed rest loses plasma and calcium, secretes less gastric juice, has less blood flowing through the calves and shows some impairment of glucose tolerance," wrote Dr. Rubin, a professor of nursing and director of

See REST, Page 2

With Pomp and Charity, Knights Keep Up an Ancient Order

By Barry James

ijonal Herakl Tribune Thirty-six electors will meet in Rome next month to choose a grand master to administer the wealth, mystery and worldly obligations of a state that no longer exists.

It is the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, which has been fulfilling a vow to serve "our lords the siek" since the first crusades nine centuries ago. After first checking their swords, the 36 blueblooded grand electors, wearing impressive uni-forms and cockaded bats, will be locked in a room atop one of Rome's seven hills April 8 and remain there, isolated from the world, until they have elected a leader for the ancient order of soldier-

The electors, representing some 12,000 Knights of Malta around the world, have a choice of 22 possible candidates, all of whom have the neces-

sary unblemished escutcheons and have taken monastic vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. To be eligible as grand master, a knight must be able to prove 200 years of unsullied nobility on both his father's and his mother's side.

Noblesse oblige. Although they are encrusted with fusty titles and dress like grand panjandrums on formal occasions, the knights run a hard-nosed charity operation in some of the toughest areas of the world. They pride themselves on meeting the needs of areas hit by columity or conflict, such as Lebanon, where the order operates 10 medical teams, or Central America.

The order and its national associations own 200 hospitals and clinics and operate in about 90 countries. By contributing skills, time or money, the knights aid lepers, rescue orphans, and help train doctors and nurses for the developing world. In France, the knights are in the news because of plans to sell a precious painting to raise money for the handicapped.

A registered charity run by the order called the Oenvres Hospitalières Françaises, is selling a painting of St. Thomas considered to be one of the best works of the 17th-century French painter Georges de la Tour. The Louvre museum has asked art lovers to contribute to a fund to buy the painting for the nation for 32 million francs (about \$5.6 million) to avoid its being sold to a prospective purchaser in the United States. The painting

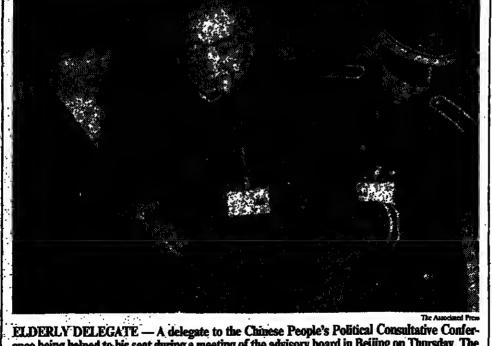
was left to the charity by a member of the order. A spokesman for the charity said the money will be used to construct a hospital for the handicapped in Paris, in line with a tradition stretching back to the 11th century in Jerusalem, when a French monk, Friar Gérard, established a hospice for sick

and injured pilgrims in Jerusalem. Several of the crusader knights tended at the hospice stayed on to found the Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, which moved to Malta in the 16th century. Initiates still pay "passage money" when they join the order, as a reminder of the sum their predecessors had to pay to get to

The order has been without a ruler since its previous grand masier. Angelo de Mojano di Co-

logna, 82, died Jan. 18 after reigning 25 years. The knights keep up the pretenses of a medieval monarchy, though Napoleon deprived them of a country in 1798 by seizing Malta and ending their 268-year rule of the island — a decision he later regretted when he came to revive the nobility in France. The exiled knights moved their headquar-ters to St. Petersburg, then to Messina and Catania in Sicily and Ferrara in northern Italy before

See KNIGHTS, Page 6



ence being belped to his seat during a meeting of the advisory board in Beijing on Thursday. The meeting sets the stage for the annual session of the National People's Congress, which begins on Friday. Both groups have been criticized for their elderly and often conservative membership.

Timbuktu's Lords of the Sahara Are Now Wards of UNICEF

By James Brooke Yen York Tones Service

TIMBUKTU. Mali - Mohammed Ag Mahamoud, a descendant of the fierce Tuaregs once called lords of the desert, crouched behind a sand dune and weeded his carrots.

For Tuaregs camped on the edges of this ancient Saharan city, domestic days spent in vegetable gardens have replaced glory days spent raiding, trading and collecting taxes at the point of a sword.

The trans-Saharan camel caravans have been largely phased out by long-haul trucks. The last recorded Tuareg raid on a camel caravan took place in 1936. Goat herding, the traditional fallback of the desert nomad, was crippled by severe droughts in 1973 and 1985.

The Tuaregs, the lords of the desert of 19thcentury travelogues, are the 20th-century wards of UNICEF, the United Nations Children's

"I threw away my camel saddle after it dried out a few years ago. Mr. Mahamoud said gloomily after inspecting his plot of carrots, beets, tomatoes and cabhages grown under the guidance of UNICEF workers.

For centuries, blue-robed Tuareg warriors barred the entry of infidels to this medieval city of mud mosques and Islamic scholarship. From 1588 to 1853, 43 European explorers are recorded as having tried to reach Timbuktu. All but four died - either of thirst or at the hands of what chroniclers called the blue men of the

Today, in a measure of their reduced state. thousands of Tuareg refugees owe their survival

ing oil, sugar and powdered milk to half a River Niger.

million Tuaregs.
In Timbuktu, where speur marks on wooden doors bespeak past Tuareg raids, the warriors' descendants camp on the city's ouiskitts, living

With the famine emergency over, World Vision and UNICEF closed most of their food supply stations late last year. They are promoting vegetable gardens as a means to wean Tuaregs from public assistance.

"It isn't easy - they are a very proud and noble people who always lived apart in the said John Yale, an American who directs World Vision's relief work in Mali.

Three years after the last drought, seasonal pastureland around many Saharan oases has not recovered. With as much as two-thirds of their livestock killed in the last drought, many of the one million Tuaregs living in Algeria. Mali. Niger and Libya now face a sedentary

"With the nomads, you never know, but the pastureland has not come back and they don't have the herds," said Abas Kader, the mayor of Timbuklu, in an interview.

A fraved blue turban wrapped around his head. Mr. Mahamoud sat recently on a mat in his low desert hut and complained about his new life. "If I get the money to buy camels and

goats again, I'm gone," he said.

Looking at his three young children, who have known only the life of a squatter camp. Mr. Mahamoud said that he feared a perma-

to World Vision, a large Christian relief and development agency. At the height of the 1984-85 drought, World Vision provided corn, cook-

Responding to old nomadic instincts. Mr. Mahamoud and many other Tuaregs move their huts every year to new locations within the refugee encampments.

Later in the day, the old ways were in evi-dence in the city as most of Timbuktu's population of 10,000 turned out for camel races be-lween Tuaregs and their historic ethnic rivals, the Moors. Women ululated, men broke into spontaneous sword dances, and children feasied on the spectacle of dozens of camels racing across the sands.

But one Tuareg observer, Alkomisab Yattara, a civil servant, said that nature was slowly ending his people's nomadic life. "Some of my relatives are still out there," he said, "but there is a lack of trees, a lack of rain and the desert is

For centuries, Timbuktu flourished as a river port at the terminus of trans-Saharan caravan routes. In the late 1960s, drifting sand filled in the canals that had linked the city to the River

Niger, five miles leight kilometers) away. Starting in the 17th century, the trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt entered an irreversible decline. European maritime nations broke a monopoly of Moslem middlemen and started sending ships down the west coast of Africa to trade directly with primary producers.

Until this century, Tuaregs used to tax every boat and camel leaving and entering Timbuktu. Until more recently. Tuaregs raided sedentary southern tribes for slaves.



Mohammed Ag Mahamoud tending carrets outside Timbuktu.

REST: For Most Patients, Too Much Recovery Time in Bed Can Bode III • Caleium and bone changes may result. The well-known calci-

(Continued from Page 1) research at St. Louis University's

School of Nursing. System by system, these are among the major effects of bed

occur. A patient starts losing more the legs on the bed. body fluid than usual the first day. with a loss of about 20 ounces (590 milliliters) by the second day. This fluid loss is a major factor in the temporary but often dramatic shifted frequently. weight loss that can occur in an illness. Along with the lost fluid, sodium and chloride (the ions of salt) are lost immediately. More combined with the increased presentations of the combined with the increased presentations. prolonged bed rest also causes a loss of potassium.

• The blood also changes. A patient already may be aware of the increased risk of blood clots associ-

BEJJING — Two of China's dis-graced "Gang of Four." including the widow of Mao Zedong, are ill

but remain in prison where they have been since 1976, a government

Jiang Qing, 74, the actress who married Mao and was blamed for

many of the excesses of the Cultur-

al Revolution, and her ally, Zhang

Chunqiao, 77, were described as being treated for ailments "linked to advanced age."

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(1) Utelt International

- " bridge fillige f Shoulden by the by second

official said Thursday.

cized hosiery, which helps squeeze leg veins the way the muscles do when a person stands. After eight days in bed, blood clots faster than usual. The most likely cause of rest: clous is compression of the vessels

Shifts in various body fluids in the lower legs by the weight of

> The pressure exerted on certain areas of the body also can cause bedsores. These result when some one in hed does not move or is not calcium and phosphorus from the

 There may be heart and lung sure of the abdomen against the diaphragm, this change makes it more difficult to breathe. After

three weeks of bed rest the lungs take in about 26 percent less oxyated with bed rest. That is why hospital patients are given elasti-2 Jailed Radicals Ailing, China Says

The two other members of the

(Continued from Page 1) antec station on the border with Costa sion.

Rica, to be present at the signing. He shook hands with Mr. Calero

fighters in civilian politics.

Today we have buried forever

roday we have confect overer the military conflict, strengthening instead our political conflict. President Oriega said, "This is a great challenge for all Nicaraguans, and it is the moment to invite Mr.

Ronald Reagan to sign our peace

Under the accord, the rebels will

pull back their forces into cease-

fire zones to be arranged in techni-

cal talks between the two sides be-

Managua agreed to grant a grad-ual general amnesty for an estimat-

ed 3,500 political prisoners, includ-

ing those convirted of collaborating with the contras, as

well as for former members of the

National Guard of Anastasio So-

moza, the former Nicaraguan ruler.

The first 100 prisoners are to be

freed Sunday.
Half of the political prisoners

who were convicted for helping the

contras will be freed when rebel

fighters arrive in the designated

zones. The rest will be freed when a

the cease-fire zones they would ac-

The government agreed to guar-

cept only nonmilitary aid, adminis-

tered by a neutral organization.

The contras agreed that while in

final cease-fire accord is signed.

ginning Monday in Sapoa.

radical group. Wang Hongwen and

Yao Wenyuan, also remain in prison, the official said.

cocci, can multiply 10 to 100 times faster than normal. • There are effects to the diges- several days before the feet feet

ACCORD: Both Sides Agree to 60-Day Cease-Fire

terms to guarantee freedom of ex-pression, permit the return of exiles government's mandatory two-year

Once the contras are in the

Any rebels who choose to lay

down their weapons and any exiles

who return to Nicaragua will be

allowed to participate in the elec-

tions for a Central American par-

liament and for municipal and na-

tional representatives, as specified

in the 1987 Nicaraguan Constitu-

nal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic primate of Nica-

ragua, and João Baena Soares, sec-

retary general of the Organization

The unexpected breakthrough

brightened prospects for a lasting

peace only a week after Sandinist

troops sparked a crisis by raiding

rebel positions and allegedly cross-

In the Sapoå talks, unlike in four

revious rounds held since Decem-

ber, the breakthrough was attributed to the top leaders with decision-

making power being face to face

that Managua's interest in reaching an agreement was simple: "We want to end the war."

A Sandinist negotiator explained

of American States, will oversee

compliance of the accord.

ing into Honduras.

on Nicaraguan soil.

A commission headed by Cardi-

um losses in astronauts dramatical-

ly illustrate the devastating effects

cells are destroyed. In bed rest.

there is as much as a tenfold in-crease in the loss of minerals like

The patient's immunity weak-

body's natural defenses make him

more susceptible to other ailments.

After two to three weeks in bed.

white blood cells are less able to

most important antibodies defend-

mal rate. As a result, disease-caus-

ing organisms, such as stuphylo-

capture microorganisms, and the

central part of the bones.

stipation are common among those confined to bed. Without the muscular stimulation of the digestive tract normally provided by activity, the feces can become impacted in

on bone of a lack of gravity. After two to four days in bed, the body starts tosing calcium. Fewer new bone cells form and more old bone overworked adult may think it sounds wonderful to spend a week or two in bed, forced to be inactive, but the emotional effects can be devastating. This is especially so when a once-independent person ens, tronically, while a patient is resting in bed trying to recover from one ailment, changes in the

patient, is common. • The effects of rest do not end with the illness. Just as the body had to adjust to being recumbent, it must readjust to an upright posture. This is best done gradually, keeping in mind that strength and balance are not what they were ing the patient against infectious organisms — immunoglobulins G — are destroyed at double the norbefore the illness. Even sitting up can cause dizziness, dim vision and fainting, as the pooled blood leaves the brain. The skin on the bottom of the feet may hurt and it may take

tive tract. Loss of appetite and con- comfortable sustaining the body.

antee complete freedom of expres- although the scale ated 8,500 con-

• Mental effects are possible. An North and Others Plead Not Guilty in U.S. Court

Compiled by Our Stuff Fron: Disposches becomes helpless. Anger provoked by the limitations, including hostility toward those taking care of the tenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

WASHINGTON — Rear Admitted the gravest political crisis of Mr. Reagan's administration. former advisers to President Ronald Reagan, and two businessmen pleaded not guilty Thursday to charges of conspiracy, theft and obstruction of justice in the Iran-

contra affair. The four, making their first cours appearance since their indicament March 16, were arraigned in U.S. District Court here before Judge Gerhard Gesell.

Judge Gesell released them on their own recognizance and said they would be required to check in with agents of the court each week by telephone. They were not required to surrender their passports.

The arraignment opened what is expected to be months of tangled legal proceedings before a trial date tra fighters scored some conspicuous military successes late last year.

But government officials

He shook hands with Mr. Calero and the rest of the rebel delegation.

According to the agreement, broader negotiations "to put an end to the war" will begin April 6.

The agreement also includes to put an ord to the war" will begin April 6.

One topic to be discussed in the so-tage and allow them to direct more and appropriate to the economy from contras saborate and to the war" will begin April 6.

One topic to be discussed in the so-tage and allow them to direct more manpower and government spending toward civilian social pro-tage and allow them to direct more and allow them to direct more manpower and government spending toward civilian social pro-tage and allow them to direct more and allow them to direct more manpower and government spending toward civilian social pro-tage and allow them to direct more allowed to send the economy from contras saborates and allow them to direct more manpower and government spending toward civilian social pro-tage and allow them to direct more allowed to send the economy from contras saborates and allow them to direct more manpower and government spending toward civilian social pro-tage and allow them to direct more allowed to send the economy from contras saborates and allow them to direct more manpower and government spending toward civilian social pro-tage and allow them to direct more allowed to send the economy from contras saborates.

One topic to send the sequence of the economy from contras saborates and allow them to direct more allowed to send the economy from contras saborates.

One topic to send the sequence of the economy from contras saborates and allow them to direct more allowed to send the economy from contras saborates.

One topic to send the sequence of the economy from contras saborates and allowed to send the economy from contras saborates.

hance the government's standing Poindexter faces a 40-year term with other Central American lead- and \$1.75 million in fines; Mr. Seers who signed the regional peace cord, 29 years and \$1.5 million, and pact. Relations are especially tense Mr. Hakim, 27 years and \$1.25 milwith Honduras, which bombed lion.

Nicaraguan territory last week in Each defendant is charged with retaliation for the border incursion. conspiring to defraud the govern-ment by diverting millions of dolfars in profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, from se-In Washington, Secretary of cret U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Revelation of the clandestine op-

Colonel North, who ran the project from his National Security Council office, and Admiral Poindexter, who condoned it as the colonel's supervisor, were charged with obstructing justice by shredding documents, erasing computer files and lying to investigators. As Colonel North's private oper-

atives, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim were accused of exploiting the positions of the White House advisers in unauthorized activities, All but Admiral Poindexter were charged with benefiting personally from the setup, which from August 1985 un-til December 1986 sent as much as \$18 million to secret Swiss bank accounts and to the contras, despite a congressional ban on U.S. aid to the rebels.

Mr. Reagan has refused to rule out pardons for those who have asserted that they were operating with bis, and the country's, best intentions in mind. (UPI. AP)

percent, despite his apparent popularity during the congressional hearings last summer.

However, the survey of 1,654 adults Saturday through Tuesday found the nation split, at 43 percent for and against on whether Colonel North should be pardoned if convicted. The margin of error in the poll was 3 percent.

Labor Party, to power in the British Election officials said it appeared that turnoul among the col-ony's 17,000 voters would be at least as high as the 74 percent re-corded in the 1984 general election. A public-opinion survey published this week indicated that the governing Association for the Advance-ment of Civil Rights bad only 26 percent support, compared with 63 percent for Mr. Bossano's party. Mr. Bossano, 48, dismissed an assertion by Adolfo J. Canepa, Gi-braltar's chief minister, that Mr. Bossano's opposition to talks be-tween London and Madrid over Gibraltar bring him into conflict with Britain if he came to power.

Joe Bossano

Noriega Foe Home After Brief Exile.

WORLD BRIEFS

Moi Shuffles Cabinet After Elections

NAIROBI (Reuters) — President Daniel arap Moi demoted V_b President Mwai Kibaki and appointed the deputy science and technolo-minister. Josephal Karanja, to take his place in a cabinet reshuffle, il

The radio said Mr. Kibaki, who had been vice president since Mr. M.

came to power 10 years ago, was demoted to minister of health. Mr. Mo. decision to dismiss Mr. Kibaki as vice president followed rumors of a fi

between the two men. The radio also announced that Industry Minist

Robert Ouko had been named foreign minister in place of Zachie

The new cabinet is due to be sworn in Friday. The reshuffle w

expected after one-party general elections Monday to choose a ne

parliament. Political analysis said they were not expecting any man

changes in the conservative pro-Western policies of Mr. Moi's gover-

11 Japanese Die in China Rail Crash

more than 40 people were injured when I wo passenger trains collided as Shanghai on Thursday, state television said.

A Japanese Embassy official in Beijing said 193 high school studen from the southern Japanese port of Kochi were believed to be on one.

the trains, which was traveling to Hangzhou from Nanjing in east-

It was the first major rail accident reported in China since the

accidents in January that killed more than 100 people, prompting #

resignation this month of the rail minister and calls for safety improve

Leftists Expected to Win in Gibraltar

BELIING | Reuters) - Eleven Japanese and a Chinese were killed as

Voice of Kenva said Thursday.

GIBRALTAR 1 Reuters) — Gibraltar voted Thursday in a general election that was widely expected

to bring Joe Bossano, the leader of

the opposition Gibraltar Socialist

Mr. Bossano has said that he would not continue the talks, which began

in 1984 and cover issues including

Spain's claim to sovereignty.

Onyonka.

PANAMA CITY (AP) - Ricardo Arias Calderón, president of t Christian Democratic Party, returned Thursday from a brief exile as rejoined the opposition effort to remove Panama's military lead-General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The return of Mr. Arias Calderón, considered a presidential aspirant elections scheduled for May 1989, came on the fourth day of a nationwing general strike aimed at ousting General Noriega, head of the 15.00 member National Defense Forces, Mr. Arias Calderón had been deni entry into Panama on Feb. 25 after a trip to Miami.

Meanwhile. President Ronald Reagan, speaking to students as Washington, said the United States would not use military force depose General Noriega and would abide by the Panama Canal Treati-relinquishing control by the turn of the century. He added: "We're r going to be the big colossus of the North once again." entering "smaller neighbors' places of living and business and trying to guide a

■ 64% Reject Pardon in Poll Soviet Patriarch Urged to Step Down

al, and Albert Hakim, his Iranianborn business partner.

If convicted, Colonel North
faces a maximum 85 years in prison
The cease-fire also would enhance the government's standing Poindexter faces a 40-year term

A CBS News-New York Times
poll published Thursday bas found
that Americans overwhelmingly
oppose a pardon for Colonel North
before his trial, 64 percent to 27

According to Gleb Yakunin. Andrei Bessmeriny and other Sowi

ailing physically and mentally. Their letter, which is respectful in too requests that the patriarch retire so that a younger leader could "mo energetically" pursue greater freedom from state control for the churc A synod of church leaders elects a patriarch for life, but may remove hi

Mr. Yakunin said that recent concessions by the state to the church a "encouraging" but require "more youthful leadership from the church order to continue." The letter said: "We are obliged to tell you the trut You, your boliness, are so weakened by your illness that you are in t condition to bear the burden of your patriarchal dulies."

Afghan Talks Stymied By U.S.-Soviet Dispute

in serious difficulty Thursday after of an Afghanistan peace treaty be-the United States and Soviet Union fore adjourning this round, even if failed to resolve a crucial dispute they do not sign it.

little chance that Pakistan will be more.

tary of state, George P. Shultz, and could last. peace treaty comes into effect. that he man Mr. Sheyardnadze again refused Geneva.

to suspend aid to Kabul in return. Completing agreement on the

on behalf of the Afghan guerrillas.
or mujahidin, who have been batBut completing the peace treaty

Kabul's negotiating stance at Ge- The two disputed words commit enced by the United States.

talks, Undersecretary-General Die-GENEVA - The UN-mediated go Cordovez, is still hoping the two Afghan peace talks here appeared sides can agree on the complete text

during talks Wednesday in Washington.

As a result, officials say the talks, which have already lasted three As a result, officials say, there is weeks, could drag on for a few days

able to sign a peace treaty with the Pakistan's chief negotiator. Dep-Communist government in Kabul uty Foreign Minister Zain Noor-providing for the withdrawal of the ani. made it clear Thursday that he estimated 115,000 Soviet troops was unwilling to take responsibility during this round of the Geneva for breaking off negotiations in Getalks, as had originally been hoped. The main obstacle to a signing summer clothes. Be replied when was the inability of the U.S. secre-

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, to agree to a ter. Abdul Wakil, said the future of joint cutoff in military aid to Kabul the talks would be known "today or and the Afghan guerrillas when a tomorrow," prompting speculation that he may be preparing to leave

for a U.S. cutoff of assistance to the text of a peace treaty would at least guerrillas. As a result, both the allow Mr. Cordovez to say he had United States and Pakistan say fulfilled his mandate and that the they will not agree to make peace. basis now exists for a return to Pakistan negotiates in Geneva peace in Afghanistan and the with-

tling the Kabul regime and Soviet may not be easy, officials warn, troops for the past nine years. In Only two words are now in dispute addition to providing the mujahi- io the five-part document, which din with bases. Pakistan also chan- creates an independent, nonaligned nels military supplies to them, most Afghanistan, guaranteed by the of which are provided by the Unit- United States and the Soviet Union, and gives the Soviet Union The practical result of this is that nine months to remove its forces.

neva is largely controlled by Mos- the United States and the Soviet cow, while that of Pakistan is influ- Union to guarantee Afghanistan's "internationally recognized" frontiers. But last week the Kabul regime rejected this formula, saving it had never accepted its current borders with Pakistan. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevard-

nadze may still be able to resolve the dispute over military aid at the meetings they plan to hold next month and in May to prepare for the Moscow summit meeting, offi-

For the Record

Jean-Luc Dehaene, the mediator trying to forge a new Belgian gover-ment after inconclusive elections Dec. 13, was relieved of his mission! Thursday, and King Baudouin will start consultations on how to resor

TRAVEL UPDATE

Landslide Blocks Ukrainian Railroa MOSCOW (Reuters) — A huge landslide has blocked road at international rail links from the western Ukrainian city of Lyov. Ta

reported on Thursday. Soldiers were helping to clear communications between Lvov at Uzhgorod near the border with Czechoslovakia. The falls of ear stretched for 550 meters (about 600 yards), and in places were as high a

10-story building, the news agency said.

Channel traffic remained stacked up at French ports Thursday, who only one ferry, with a British crew, was in operation between Calais at Dover as seamen of the French ships in the Sealink line continued weeklong strike. On the other side of the Channel, about 2,200 employed of P&O European Ferries have been striking for seven weeks.

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CHINA: Study Abroad Curtailed On the other hand, the passport of another well-known young dissident. Hu Ping, now a graduate stu-

■ Measured U.S. Support

Stale George P. Shultz said Thurs-

day that the cease-fire accord was

"an important step forward" and

that there was "no excuse" for any

additional East-bloc weapons de-

liveries to the Sandinist govern-

ment. The Associated Press report-

hailed the pact as "a new chapter in

the unhappy history of that war-

The Texas Democrat said he en-

visioned quick action in Congress

on "some minimal something that

both sides can wholeheartedly em-

the Nicaraguans, who have been

shooting at each other, can agree, then surely Republicans and Dem-

ocrats can agree."
Mr. Shultz urged Congress to ap-

"For heaven's sake," he said, "if

Mr. Wright, the House speaker,

reported that a Shanghai court had fined the wife of a teacher the equivalent of \$6,200 because her last week by the Chinese Consulate husband had not returned from in New York, and Mr. Hu was studying in Japan as scheduled. expelled by his work unit in China. the Beijing Academy of Social Sciences. The expulsion is highly un-September and had been refused Beijing's permission to extend his usual and means that in effect he would have no job and no place to There have been other mixed sig-

brace.

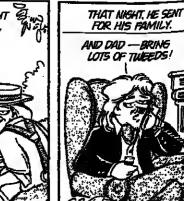
The Sandinists do not admit to prove additional aid to the contras feeling harried on the battlefield.

nals that suggest a continuing con-Mr. Hu, who won election to a fliet at the top, Ms. Goldman said. local people's congress on a human She reported, for example, that Liu rights platform while a graduate Binyan, China's most popular and student at Beijing University in 1979, is editor of China Spring, a New York-based publication for respected writer, who was expelled from the Communist Party last year in a crackdown on dissidents. intellectuals critical of China. bad received permission to come to the United States to study as a

A report by the official China News Service said Mr. Hu had been expelled because he took part in a 'hostile reactionary organization that is trying to overthrow the gov-

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مكذا موالاهل

CAMPAIGN BASICS / George Bush

The Race So Far

Despite a huge campaign organization and treasury, he lost the first test in the Iowa caucuses to Senator Bob Dole. Battled back to win the New Hampshire primary and swept primaries in the South. Appears to have a lock on the Republican nomination, a long sought goal. Currently has 788 delegates of 1,139 needed to win.

or the Hellin

and the same

Republican. Age 63. Vice president since 1981. Former oil executive, CIA director, chief of U.S. liaison office in China, U.S. representative at the United Nations, Republican national chairman. Two terms in the House of Representatives from Texas. Navy bomber pilot shot down in World War II. Father was a U.S. senator from Connecticut. Often speaks in punchy sentence fragments. Jogs. Known for his political loyalty. As a presidential candidate in 1980. called Ronald Reagan's broad tax-cut plan voodoo economics."

Verbatim

believe as I look into the future - our ability to compete around the world, our ability to solve problems of poverty that are unsolved in this country, our ability to get people the informa-tion they need on this deadly new disease facing the country. AIDS - whatever it is, education has got to be the priority. Better schools mean better jobs.

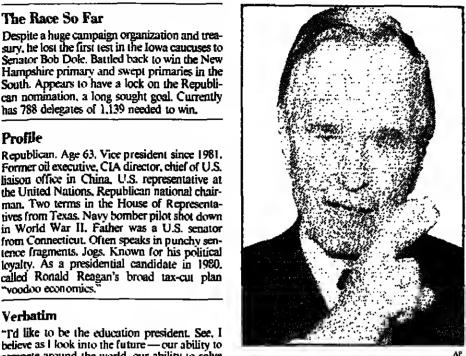
My philosophy, compared to most of those Democrats over there, is a market philosophy; Expand our markets abroad. And I don't think any person running for president — Republican or Democrat — would have a bet-ter chance to do that than I, because I know these world leaders and I've talked to them in the EC and elsewhere. I I want to be the fellow to hold the line on the taxes, and the way to do it is to discipline the Congress, not the American people Give the president the line-item veto and we can control the deficit without raising taxes.

Keep this country strong, stand up for freedom. Fve been to 74 countries as your vice president, met most of the world leaders. And I believe that we're at a threshold now. Having met Mr. Gorbachev now several times — I saw him clearly as the American people now see him. Very different but still very tough, very strong , ... I want to see us extend peace and freedom, see us accomplish more with the Soviet Union if we can do it in a way that is totally verifiable. I don't trust them but I think we should enter into agreements where the verification is such that we can enhance the peace. And I think Γd be better at that, frankly, than anybody else running for

On the Issues

Foreign Policy: Supports contra aid and would aid "freedom fighters" in regional conflicts against Marxism. Sees main goal in Central America as maintaining and establishing de-mocracies. Says the Cuban missile crisis opened the way for Cuba to become a "staging ground for Soviet impenalism." Says "we will never abandon Israel's people." Says the effects of current U.S. sanctions against South Africa have been "marginal to negative." Wants banks to write off part of their Third World loans.

Defense/Arms Control: Supports: INF Trea-



ty, modernization of U.S. conventional forces, U.S.-Soviet talks aimed at a 50-percent cut in strategic nuclear missiles, a ban on chemical and biological weapons if verifiable, funding a mobile MX missile. Favors Strategic Defense Initiative research but believes decision on de-ployment need not be made until 1990s. Would pressure the Soviet Union to cut conventional forces, and would consider U.S. troop reduc-tions if it resulted in equal levels of East-West conventional forces in Europe. Wants a streamlined appropriation process to ensure long-term funding for the military. Sees advantages in the single-warhead Midgetman missile but notes that it is expensive.

Budget/Economy/Taxes: Opposes tax increases. Favors a four-year freeze on government spending, allowing most programs to ex-pand only to keep pace with inflation. No further Pentagon cuts and no cuts in Social Security. Would spend more on education, AIDS research, drug enforcement and space but has not said which programs would be cut. Supports a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget and authority for the president to veto single items in the budget. Would restore tax breaks for oil and gas exploration and capital gains income. Favors coordination of the economies of industrial nations.

Trade: Says he backs free trade and opposes mandatory tariffs and quotas. Would use "aggressive negotiation" and strict law enforcement to protect textile industry from unfair competition. Favors expanding exports and encouraging trading partners to expand their economies. Would seek a free-trade agreement with Mexico like the one signed with Canada. Pledges not to impose a grain embargo on the Soviet Union or use food as a political weapon.

Domestic Policy: Wants to boost spending on research and development. Proposes tax-free college savings bonds and deferred-tax accounts for college savings. Would continue grants for low-income college students. Would push the use of corn to make ethanol fuel.

Compiled by Paul Horvitz

Senate Panel Clears Way for INF Treaty Approval

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON - The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has defeated efforts to attach potentially crippling amendments to the INF Treaty and has put the U.S.-Soviet agreement to ban intermediate-range nuclear missiles on track for final committee approval on Tuesday.

Several "killer" amendments remain to be considered, but the panel made clear in several lopsided votes Wednesday that it would re-sist moves that could unravel the treaty signed in December by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The committee action left a Democratic proposal to prevent

must be adopted.

ty to a committee vote on Tuesday of your stands, and we can talk summit meeting scheduled in Mos-followed nearly two months of about what's ridiculous." The ref- cow for May 29. hearings and an acrimonious morn-ing session during which Senator for sanctions two years ago against Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the that nation's apartheid policies, top-ranking Republican on the At another point, Mr. Helms left a move interpreted by other panel Foreign Relatious Committee and the hearing room when the com- members as indicating that he weapons at intermediate-range levthe Senate's leading opponent of mittee chairman, Senator Clai- probably will stage his major fight the INF pact, drew little support borne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Is- on the Senate floor. The full Senate Helms and Mr. Pressler voting ves. for further discussions.

presidents from reinterpreting trea-ties without Senate consent as the Helms of "gratuitous" attempts to Helms as he departed. ordy proviso likely to be adopted. modify the treaty and said his rac-

land, tried to force a vote on one of is expected to consider the treaty

Senator Roberi C. Byrd of West tics were "ridiculous" and "very Virginia, leader of the majority Democrats, said in a speech earlier this week that such a provision want to challenge you on the busi-

But, after a lunch break, Mr. Helms agreed to the schedule for At one point, Senator Richard the Helms proposals by noting that after its Easter recess next month.

G. Lugar of Indiana, a Republican a quorum was present. Not "when I Mr. Lugar and most other Re-

publicans joined all committee conventional military forces was Democrats in voting against pro- defeated, 15 to 2.

Larry Pressler, Republican of Mr. Lugar and Senator Alan South Dakota, that critics said

Mr. Helms's proposal to exempt ness of being ridiculous. We could the agreement to bring the treato a committee vote on Tuesday of your stands, and we can talk summit meeting scheduled in Mos
want to chancing you on the outside the arms reduction process.

upset the arms reduction process.

nonnuclear cruise missiles from the ready to a committee vote on Tuesday of your stands, and we can talk summit meeting scheduled in Mos
summit meeting scheduled in Mospublican of Alaska, joining him and Mr. Pressler in voting in favor. Other Helms proposals, to ban short-range Soviet SCUD-B mis-siles and flight-testing of strategic els were deleated, with only Mr.

Mr. Pressler's proposal to tie treaty implementation to achieve-Mr. Lugar and most other Re- ment of parity in U.S. and Soviet

LaRouche Is Granted U.S. Campaign Funds

WASHINGTON -- The Federal

Election Commission agreed on Thursday to grant federal matching funds to the 1988 presidential cam-paign of the political extremist Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.

Mr. LaRouche is on trial in Boston, charged with conspiracy to ob-struct a grand jury investigation into alleged credit card fraud and other irregularities in his 1984 pres-idential campaign.

The commission, on a 5-to-1 vote, said that Mr. LaRouche had fulfilled the requirements for eligi-bility to receive matching funds. It granted an initial payment of

To be certified for matching funds, a capdidate must raise \$100,000 across 20 states in indi-vidual contributions of \$250 or less. After becoming eligible, can-didates can receive matching funds

less that they raise privately.

Commissioner Joan D. Aikens. voting against the majority, said that a survey by the commission of LaRouche contributors raised "a question of patent irregularity" in fund raising. But Commissioner Scott E. Thomas said that there was not enough evidence to deny certi-

A survey by the audit staff had found that several people whose checks ended up in Mr. La-Rouche's 1988 campaign fund had not intended to contribute to his

Mr. Bush is lying about his role in

Poll Shows Bush Hurt by Doubt on Iran-Contra Role

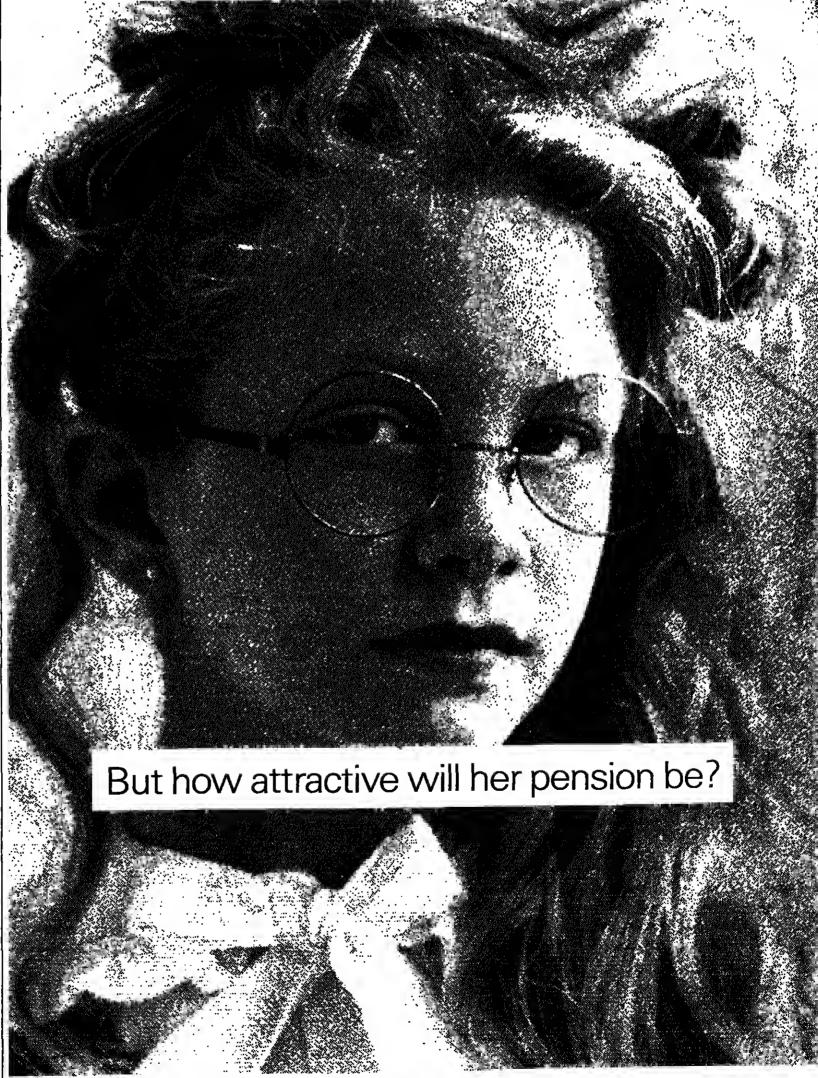
WASHINGTON - The Irancontra affair may have a profound impact on the presidential pros-pects of Vice President George Bush, according to a Washington

Post-ABC News poll. The public opinion survey showed that the affair appears to have hurt Mr. Bush among two groups he needs to win the White House: Democrats who voted for President Ronald Reagan in 1984

and independents. the affair, while only a third believe

Mr. LaRouche espouses eccen- him and the rest are undecided. tric theories of world conspiracies A third of the registered voters the theories of world conspiracies and is the leader of an organization that regards Queen Elizabeth II of Britain as a drug smuggler and of his role in the affair. Forty-five Henry A. Kissinger, the former percent of Democrats, as well as 16 U.S. secretary of state, as a Soviet agent. He bas proposed a quarantine on AIDS patients. (AP, UPI)





From Iowa to Michigan — Downhill Gephardt, Early Leader, Scrambles to Keep Bid Alive

By Paul Taylor

Markington Post Score
MARQUETTE, Michigan — Six weeks ago. Representative Richard A. Gephardt was the hottest Democtatic presidential candidate in the land. Today, he is scrambling to stage what will be either his last stand or his second rebirth.

What has happened to Mr. Gepbardt these past six weeks is, in microcosm, the saga of a Democratic nomination contest that refuses to unfold according to generally accepted practices.

"It might have been nice if some-body had told us beforehand." one of his top aides mused the other day, "that this year lowa was going to turn out to be worth Idaho. Mr. Gephardt, the winner in the lowa caucuses, did not discover that reality until it was too late.

He campaigned an unprecedented 140 days in towa, operating from the dictum, widely held until now, that if a long shot can break out of the pack in the first state to vote in the delegate selection pro-cess his next big problem will be finding a running mate.

Mr. Gephardt did indeed break out in Iowa, climbing from a o percent standing in a Des Moines Register public opinion survey in mid-December with what most of his opponents acknowledged was a superbly executed monthlong finishing thrust of populist, national-ist, anti-establishment speech-mak-ing, effective television commercials and lots of grass-roots

And what has he gotten for his troubles? Nothing but trouble. In the weeks after lowa, three of his rivals — Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Sena-tor Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee bombarded him with negative tele-vision commercials, attacking him for flip-flopping on the issues.

These assertions were reinforced by scores of news reports, all saying pretty much the same thing.

"He's really gotten a rough ride from the media," said Robert Lichter, a media analyst who has been studying campaign coverage



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by network news. "He is the only Democratic candidate whose covcrage has been primarily negative at every stage of the campaign.

Television loves the flip-flop story. They can dig out old file footage. He said this. Now he said that. They can really zap you."

Mr. Lichter added that Mr. Gephardt was vulnerable not only be-cause be had changed his positions on abortion, tuition tax credits, the minimum wage and other issues. but also because his campaign image was seen by many journalists as lacking authenticity.

Mr. Gephardt agreed with many pressed little bitterness. "The press closing the gap somewhat, but it is rightfully tries to test the front- not clear if he has enough time or nner, and I bave no problem with

The one thing that does irritate him, Mr. Gephardi said, is that in recent weeks Mr. Gore and Mr. Dukakis have begun picking up elements of his populist message and seem to be getting praise for it.

Mr. Gephardt has won only two states since Iowa: South Dakota, its neighbor to the north, and Missouri, its neighbor to the south and Mr. Gephardt's home state.

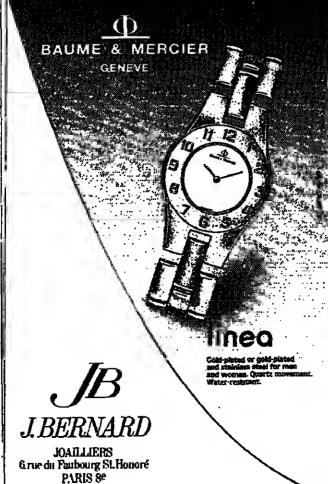
Michigan has lost 250,000 jobs in the auto industry and related industries in the last seven years, in part due to foreign competition. If Mr. Gephardt, with his message on fair trade and the protection of U.S. jobs, cannot win or at least finish ahead of Mr. Dukakis in the caucuses Saturday in the state, Mr

Gephardt's supporters acknowledge that his bid for the presiden tial nomination is over. He started out the week running distant third in public opinion surveys in Michigan, behind Mr Dukakis and the Reverend Jesse L Jackson. His own tracking surveys of those observations, and ex- and independent ones show him

> money to get his message out. ■ Aide Calls State Crucial

An aide to Mr. Gephardt said Thursday that the candidate would end his campaign for the presidential nomination and seek re-election to the House of Representatives if he did not win in the Michigan caucuses, The Associated

Press reported from Detroit. "He will be out if he doesn't win in Michigan," said the aide.



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But, there are subtle differences in yields, liquidity, maturity, and depth of the market. There are yet other considerations which may require

tailor-made solutions. Our experts would like to talk to you about them.

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Save the Ozone Shield

The chemical threat to the life-protecting ozone layer in the high atmosphere turns ozone loss to I percent, compared to 6 perout to be more serious than feared. The damage may already be three times greater than the worst future loss assumed in a pending international treaty to cap produetion of the destructive chemicals. Even

stronger measures may soon be needed. The ozone layer screens out the part of the sun's ultraviolet light that harms living things. Scientists have long warned that the ozone might be destroyed by the chlorine wafted up in man-made chemicals known as chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs. These are widely used as refrigerants and in auto air

conditioners and foam packaging.

Those warnings, disputed at first, have become increasingly credible, although the evidence is still circumstantial. Ground and satellite readings confirm a decline in global ozone. Ozone fluctuates for natural reasons. but chlorine from CFCs is present in the high atmosphere, and most scientists now believe that chloring is implicated in the recently discovered "ozone hole" over Aniarcuca.

Each 1 percent drop in ozone is thought to allow a 2 to 3 percent rise in the ultraviolet light reaching Earth. No one knows what effect that might have, but any large increase would be reason for serious concern. The tight is destructive to DNA, the hereditary material, and to proteins. Damage to plankton, organisms that inhabit the upper few feet of the oceans, would quickly reverberate through ocean food chains. People could suffer increased skin cancer and impairment of the immune system.

Lasi year a U.S. State Department effort, led by Ambassador Ricbard Benedick. scored the notable coup of persuading European countries, with their reluctant chemical industries, to join a pact to control CFCs and halons. Under the Montreal protocol, pro-duction is to be frozen at 1986 levels, then cut in half by 1999. Computer models suggested cent without controls. The U.S. Senate recently ratified the treaty by 83-0.

But the computer models underestimated. A new NASA review of past measurements suggests that the ozone layer has already been depleted by up to 3 percent since 1969. The models also failed to predict the Antarctic ozone bole, where 50 percent or more of ozone is lost. It seems that a circular flow of winds develops over the Antarctic each Sep-tember, isolating the air from the rest of the atmosphere. Within this cool vortex, conditions are ideal for chlorine to destroy ozone. When the vortex breaks up in October, the ozone-depleted air may spread, accounting

for some of the global depletion. Still, although it is prudent to prepare for the worst, newly published data seem to show that the ultraviolet light reaching the United States has diminished during the time the ozone layer was thinning. This puzzling finding has yet to be explained.

All the more reason to hold off panicky attempts to renegouate the Montreal protocol before it is ratified. The most urgent step is to get it ratified by enough countries to put it into effect. European countries have opted for a procedure that invites delay. China bas not even signed on.

If current estimates of the ozone threat are confirmed, the next step should be a new international agreement to tighten the CFC production target. An 85 percent reduction is needed simply to prevent the ozone hole from getting any worse; a 95 percent reduction would let it heal over decades.

CFCs take some seven years to reach the ozone layer, so that corrective action will take years to bave any effect. There is no time to wait for evidence of biological damage. The Montreal treaty is a fine first step. if a second will follow quickly.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AIDS at the Agencies

The courts have said so, some private employers have said so, and now, in a most important directive to all its agencies, the United States government bas cleared the air throughout its departments with a forthright, sensible policy on AIDS in the workplace. The word, simply and directly, is this: Discrimination against employees with AIDS is prohibited, and managers may take disciplinary action against todi-viduals who refuse to work with a colleague who is carrying the AIDS virus.

In setting this out, the Office of Personnel Management takes an official stand that should serve as a guideline for all sorts of other American employers and heads of organizations who bave yet to address the strong concerns of both those carrying the virus and those with whom they work.

The OPM director, Constance Horner. establishes the right tone in a memo to agency personnel chiefs, saying that the government "has an obligation to show the way in addressing the realities of the AIDS epidemie." AIDS-infected employees should be allowed to continue working "as long as they are able to maintain acceptable performance and do not pose a safety or health threat to themselves or others in the workplace," the guidelines

say - which is certainly fair. Essentially, the policy says that these employees should be treated in the same manner as

anybody suffering a serious illness.

The concerns of others in the offices need attention as well. They, too, deserve understanding, along with complete, up-to-date information. Perhaps the most important message to those in government and anyplace else, for that matter, is the flat statement that "there is no medical basis for employees refusing to work with ... fellow employees or agency clients" who are infected with the AIDS virus. While their anxieties "should be taken seriously" and addressed with information and guidance, the OPM says, discipline may be necessary when this assistance fails and results in

disruption of an organization's work.

The accent here should be on protecting the tofected employee rather than on disciplining the worried colleague. Still, the fact that the government will not tolerate disruptive panic should serve as a protection for all employees, sick or well, who are trying to keep on doing their jobs. The policy is intended not to make a deadly epidemie seem less than it is, but rather to put it in perspective for the public.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Politics in Lieu of Realism

At some point, as Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, pointed out this week. Americans are going to bave to revert to financing their future from their own resources. As a first step, that means doing something meaningful about the federal deficit. Unfortunately. Congress has shown itself unable to muster the political will to make the tough budget cuts, raise taxes and do the other painful things necessary to get out of this mess.

There is a limit to how long a nation can get along on the good will and money of others. That limit may be fast approaching. The hour is late, the financial stakes are high and the U.S. economy is in the balance. But this is an election year. No matter how critical the need for discipline and statesmanship, it's not likely to happen. The need in get elected and the pork-barrel politics that usually accompanies that effort will probably keep leaders from facing reality. - The Deseret News (Salt Lake City).

Revulsion Is an Opportunity

Now the temptation in London and possibly Dublin will be to harden the lines. This must be resisted. The 1985 Anglo-Irish pact is already recling like a fighter who has taken far too many blows to the head.

It is significant that Catholics and Protestants have condemned Saturday's violence. which was the second time in a week that a funeral set the scene for killing. This broadbased condemnation, even revulsion, could be turned into an opportunity.

The growing belief on all sides that the

killing must stop should be transformed into a consensus that a true peace process must begin. The challenge for Margaret Thatcher and Charles Haughey is to seize this moment of blood-born enlightenment and lead Northern Ireland out of the darkness. It won't be easy, but the alternative is too horrible to imagine. - Newsday (New York).

Don't Count the Cartel Out

According to the authoritative Oil and Gas Journal, proven world oil reserves rose by 27 percent last year, that increase being mainly accounted for by a few members of OPEC. The members of that cartel now control three-fourths of the world's proven reserves, but consume only 5 percent of world annual production. The industrialized countries possess only 6 percent of proven reserves and consume 57 percent of annual production. In all likelihood that unequal distribution of supplies and consumption will continue to increase. The popular theory that the cartel can never regain the position of power it beld from 1973 to 1983 will need fundamental reconsideration as long as the industrialized countries remain so dependent on oil. - Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

An Uncertain French Future

François Mitterrand seems certain to be returned for a second seven-year term. By comparison with his nearest rival - Jacques Chirac. a bruiser who increasingly cultivates an authoritarian, anti-immigrant image - he undoubtedly appeals. But we should be wary of superficial gravitas. Mr. Mitterrand is as much wily renard (fox) as Grand Old Man. A vote for him is a vote for paradox: Why

have a Socialist president when his party is unlikely to recover its majority in the National Assembly? Now that Mr. Chirac and his RPR party have declared that there can be no return to cohabitation, the consequences of a Mitterrand victory can only be a matter for speculation. The emergence of some kind of middle-of-the-road government, supported by the center-right, is by no means certain. Dissolving the National Assembly might be the prelude to a constitutional crisis rather than to left-right realignment.

Ironically, the re-election of François Mitterrand may not be a recipe for stability at all - though there is no better on offer. The Daily Telegraph (London).

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OPINION

The European Tiger Will Have to Liberalize Its Lair

N EW YORK — Looming on the trade horizon is a new competitor far more formidable in its potential to outproduce the United States than Japan or the "four tigers" of Asia - South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong. That competitor is formed by the 12 countries of the European Community, which has embarked on a plan to dismantle all inura-EC trade barriers by 1992.

The challenge presented by a unified European market is staggering. If the many political and bureaucratic burdles that stand in the way can be overcome, the Community will become by 1992 the largest trading bloc in the world, with a population base of 323 million people and more than 40 percent of all foreign trade. The plan would create a market that rivals the United States in scope and worldwide influence. It would in effect be the birth of the United States of Europe.

Will the Community's new free trade policies for its members extend to nonmembers? For now, that crucial question remains open, purportedly to allow time for the Community's policy makers to focus on the admittedly complex task of creating an open "internal market" by 1992. Nonetheless, an equal amount of energy must be devoted to disman-

tling the barriers that keep out products and services originating outside the Community. European companies already wield tremendous clout in world markets. America's trade balance with EC members swing from a surplus to a deficit in 1983. Since then the deficit has grown from \$12.9 billion in 1984 to

\$27.1 billion in 1986, the last year for which figures are available. West Germany by itself posted a \$15.7 billion surplus, followed by Italy (\$6.5 billion), the United Kingdom (\$4.8 billion) and France (\$3.9 billion). In contrast, U.S. exports to the Community declined by nearly \$7 billion from 1980 to 1986, falling from \$59 billion to \$52 billion. Only part of the drop can be traced to the record high value of the dollar in the mid-80s. U.S. exports to Europe fell — and have failed to rebound to previous levels — be-

tries continue to protect domestic markets from foreign competition through a variety of tariff and nontariff barriers. EC countries have quotas on a combined total of more than 1,000 manufactured and agricultural products. The Community itself is

cause the Community and its member coun-

By François de St. Phalle

guilty of continuing to erect trade barriers, which stands in sharp contrast to the free trade proposals that form the cornerstone of the 1992 plan. Here are a few examples:

 Last year, import controls kept sales of Japanese cars to 0.7 percent of the Italian market and 2.9 percent of the French. But imports from Japan and Europe account for a third of the U.S. automobile market.

• The German beer purity law, in effect since the 14th century, was recently ebanged to allow imports from other EC countries but not from the United States.

• EC subsidies to soybean processors allow them to pay local farmers three times the world price. Imported soybeans are not entitled to this subsidy. As a result, U.S. exports of soybeans to the Community dropped from \$3.5 billion in 1980 to \$1.8 billion in 1986.

 National telecommunications and utility monopolies will be subject to intra-Community competition in 1992. So far, draft legislation excludes nonmember countries from

competing to the newly opened markets.

The Community seems inclined to pursue trade liberalization on two tracks, with intraCommunity concerns occupying the faster of the two. Worse still today's patchwork of Community and national restrictions may be replaced by an entirely new and possibly more onerous set of barriers developed, implemented and enforced by the Community.

Only the largest foreign companies have the financial muscle to open or maintain businesses to Europe. Other companies with less capital but no less desire to carve out a European niche for their products will find themselves at the mercy of the Community's policy makers.

The sweeping changes leading up to 1992 will allow EC members to enjoy the privileges that accrue to a major trading power, privileges, they could not have individually. But Commumity and European national leaders must realize that such privileges come with corresponding obligations to treat all trading partners fairly. To do anything less is to court protectionist responses in countries outside the Com-munity that are vitally important to the health of the emerging United States of Europe.

The writer is senior executive vice president and director of the international division of Shearson Lehman Hutton. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

On the INF Model, a Strategic Arms Pact Can Also Be Verified

WASHINGTON — The INF Treaty has received broad support, in part because of its precedentsetting verification measures. At the outset of the strategic arms limitation talks, Moscow refused to divulge even the names of military systems. Now it provides names, places, numbers and details on infrastructure, and allows

inspections to confirm such data. INF verification provisions cannot ensure the accuracy of these data, but they make it harder and more expensive for the Soviet Union to cheat.

Cheating would also result in less reliable weapons that would have to be hidden without proper testing.

All this is accomplished by limiting inspections to declared facilities at key points in the life cycle of complex weapon systems. By choosing not to include challenge inspections at sus-pect sites in the INF accord, the Reagan administration has also placed a perimeter around Soviet mischiefmaking at sensitive industrial facilities

tures should be added for START? One possibility would be to expand By Michael Krepon

the INF inspection system to cover ed to provide for routine inspections intercontinental ballistic russile de- at ICBM deployment areas. Shortployment areas. The INF Treaty pro- notice inspections can also be carried vides for "enhanced verification" mea-sures for mobile ICBM bases to help over agreed basing modes for mobile the United States determine whether missiles, which is one of the in INF missiles bave been secretly decurrently in dispute at START. ployed there. It also allows inspec-

closed or converted to other uses. These provisions could be extend-

and military operations.

While the INF Treaty's verification provisions are impressive, the Senate ratification hearings have produced general agreement that they would be insufficient for a strategie arms reduction treaty. But what verifiestion fea-

missiles, which is one of the issues

Since the primary method of moni-

tions of missile bases that are to be toring missile deployments would continue to be reconnaissance satellites, these inspections would provide

tages and disadvantages. Solid rocket motors for new ICBMs are built in distinctive facilities that cannot be hidden. Controls at key points in the production cycle can therefore belp compensate for difficulties to monitoring mobile missile deployments.

Production monitoring is harder for cruise missiles, but there are no obvious alternatives to limit their number. Useful controls during production can also mean less totrusion during sensitive military operations. In addition, it

can alleviate concerns over "break-out," the sudden deployment of stock-

ness is evaporating. Throughout India, voluntary

groups have spring up to voice the demands of those, especially women and ex-unorchables, who 30 years ago had no voice at all.

The social forces that produce these action

groups are the same ones that generate the bitter secessionist movements of Punjab and

northeastern India. People are experimenting

with many different ways, both violent and

the justifiable prerogatives of burgeoning region-

al pride will always be a delicate task. But the

counterproductive. Indian federalism needs re-

vival and reappraisal. Its states are too big,

Smaller states are not a panacea. State govern-

nderous centralization of the past 20 years is

nonviolent, of satisfying new aspirations, Balancing the needs of national integrity

central toterference too prevalent.

only modest benefits, but they could be carried out with minimal risk.

measures could be extended to in-clude production monitoring. Key missile production facilities are only

glancingly covered in the INF ac-

glancingly covered in the 1NF accord, in part because of U.S. sensitivity to Soviet inspections at plants working on Stealth cruise missiles.

Instead, inspection rights are primarily focused on missile support facilities as well as deployment and elimination sites. Only one missile-production-related facility will be subject to inspections in each coun-

subject to inspections in each coun-

try, but each will receive more intense scrutiny than any other site.

An expansion of production moni-toring provisions has clear advan-

With greater difficulty, the INF

piled missiles to place at a serious disadvantage the side that is abiding by arms reduction accords.

On the negative side, production. monitoring can only help alleviate anxieties over the stockpiling of new ICBMs. Breakout by means of older missiles and covert cruise missile pro-duction will still be a concern. Monitoring production facilities also raises. obvious problems of national and industrial security. Monitoring can be: manpower-intensive and quite costly.

U.S. military industries worry that

INF inspections will be disruptive and,
will place them at a competitive disad-,

vantage. Much larger requirements for START would not be easy to swallow. For these reasons, production mon-itoring can become less helpful the more costly and intrusive it becomes. These concerns can be tempered, however, by increased reliance on sensors and perimeter controls instead of manpower and checks in buildings.

To guard against breakout, the Reagan administration can renew its call for challenge inspections at suspect sites. It gladly dropped this proposal after the Kremin agreed to the double-zero outcome in INF because of: the treaty's twin safeguards of no mis-sile flight tests and military exercises. Since these safeguards would not

exist in START, administration officials hint at renewing demands for "anywhere anytime" inspections, al-beit with a limited right of refusal. Opening up an inclimited number of sensitive facilities to Soviet inspectors, however, is a steep price to pay to find hidden missiles, especially, since U.S. officials do not expect the other side to hand over new incrimi-nating evidence during challenge in-

spections. The issuance and parrying of challenges therefore can quickly become a public relations exercise. Challenge inspections can put in-telligence sources and methods at risk the later and jeopardize industrial and nationat security. In START, as in INF; the long run, challenge inspections are more likely to help mischief-mak;

ers than problem-solvers. One alternative could ease verifica-tion requirements: contracting the scope of a START agreement to deployed missiles and launchers instead of trying to control inventories of un-verifiable size. This requires effective limits and controls on production. Thus the value of hidden Soviet inventories would diminish over time, although less quickly than in INF. Re-stricting START to production limits and deployed forces would make a easier to verify than the INF Treaty.'

The writer directs the Verification Project at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, He contributed this comment to The Washington Post

To Keep Modernizing, India Has to Decentralize

MELBOURNE — The fleat of moderniza-tion has spread steadily to India during the past 25 years. In the early 1960s, governments claimed that 20 percent of children aged between 11 and 14 were in school. In the 1980s, more than 50 percent of children to that age bracket are studying, making a total of 27 million. Twenty-five years ago, daily newspaper circulation to vernacular languages was less than 4 million; today it is more than 13 million.

that a growing proportion of India's 800 million people are exposed to a wider range of experiences, ideas and aspirations than ever before. Yet as larger numbers hunger to participate in the political process, the government in New Delhi

has battled to centralize power, not devolve it.

For a time it seemed that Rajiv Gandhi, as prime minister, might give new meaning to feder-alism after the assassination of his mother, Indira, by Sikh extremists to 1984. But within a year be had fallen into Mrs. Gandhi's ways. Chief ministers of the country's 25 states are still dependent on New Delhi for funds and patronage. Governors and chief justices are appointed to suit the prime ministerial household. Elections in the ruling Congress (I) Party, long promised,

are unlikely in the foresecable future.

By dissolving the state assembly in Punjab, the center of Sikh secessionist violence, earlier this month. Mr. Gandhi's government effectively

By Robin Jeffrey ...

buried the Punjab accord of July 1985. Some of the prime minister's opponents now predict that proposed negotiations with Sikh militants are mended to fail. He will then, it is alleged, call early national elections in which Congress (1) will portray itself as the defender of national integrity and the lives of India's Hindu majority.

The central government and the famili

to power to New Delhi have been able to be possessive for several reasons.

• The constitution of 1950 relies heavily on

the Government of India Act of 1935, which was drafted by the British "to bold India to the empire." One of the most abused provisions of the constitution, central government control of a state by the application of president's rule, is largely borrowed from the 1935 act.

· In what is still largely a peasant economy. people and politicians correctly perceive that overnments provide most of the benefits of life. Even the biggess nonstate institutions in India, whether founded on capitalist enterprise or on social movements, are dwarfs in comparison. In a peasant society which developed an elaborate system of social stratification based on caste, age-old survival skills that include deference to authority are embedded in daily life. Slowly, though, this traditional obsequious-

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

their needs and respond to their hopes.

ments controlled by powerful local toterests may oppress sections of the population. But people are oppressed nov. If the conventions of the present constitution were genuinely observed, smaller states could bring decision-making closer to tens of millions of people who are searching for ways to make government cater to

The writer, who teaches in the department of politics at La Trobe University, Melbourne, is author of "What's Happening to India." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Party Still Gets in the Way, but Hungarians Are Inventive

B UDAPEST — The talk of Budapess is whether a Communist country can reinvent, well, if not democracy then something halfway de-cent anyway. It sounds like dreaming, but that is the intriguing potential I found in a week in Hungary — a potential that Hungarians, given to a certain ironic morbidity, are them-

selves only beginning to contemplate. The logic of it arises from an overwhelming sense of national crisis: an economic crisis produced by the failure of socialism and the stalemate of

being off to the side of the strategic chev came to power. Everyone agrees that the reform falls bopelessly short. German-Polish invasion corridor, a consideration which meant even in Stalin's time that it was allowed

more space by the Soviets for its own aspirations. Some 60,000 Soviet troops remain from the intervention of 1956, but Mikhail Gorbachev's plain purpose is to encourage Hungary to look West for a measure of economic rescue that is beyond the means of the East to bestow. Janos Kadar, 76, was loathed for

the vaunted reform; a political crisis
in that the Communist Party lacks

Janos Kadar, 76, was loathed for
accepting the Soviet intervention of

later for reclaiming Hungary for

Hungarians. His reported warning

There is increasingly open public discussion of the hottest issues, such as the Soviet invasion.

the people's confidence and cannot 1956, but he won quiet gratitude lead; a crisis of identity reflecting the mismatch of Western culture and imposed Eastern rule; a moral crisis of pain and guilt that a third of the Hungarian nation lives beyond the borders; and more.

Then there is the pervasive Westero-ness of Hungary, evident in the Viennese look of Budapest — hauntingly beautiful even in the March grayness, in its church and intellectual traditions and the ironic cast of miod, in the history, including the recent history (1944-47, 1956) of democratic experience, in the flashes of resentment that the West abandoned Hungary at Versailles and later. Holocaust memoirist Primo Levi wrote of arriving in Hungary on his way home from Auschwitz: "We now felt ourselves in Europe, protected by a civilization which was ours."

Further, there is the Gorbachev

factor: the evident Soviet push to

have Eastern Europe pull its own

weight. "The wind is at our back." a

Hungary makes what it can of

Politburo member said to me.

to Czechoslovakia's doomed Alex-ander Dubcek in 1968 — "Sasha, you don't know them" — expresses the consensus on which he has sought to heal post-1956 Hungary. Hungary will remain "socialist" (an increasingly elastic term), respect Soviet security interests and otherwise discreetly go its own way. Hungarians identify as a tragically necessary historical trait the skill at cutting losses that the patient Mr. Kadar has shown since 1956. But now the consensus calls for moving on to make a better life. Even the

graffiti have turned economic: "Long live Kadar on 4,000 forints" — a worker's monthly wage. The wouldbe heirs apparent are visibly chafing. Hungary introduced economic reform in 1968, borrowed billions in its name from incautious Austrian and West German bankers in the 1970s even as the Brezhnev stagnation shrank its actual programs, and re-vived reform only when Mr. Gorba-

Officials such as the prime minister tend to long explanations stressing multiple causes, including the government's own mistakes. I find more plausible the explanation f heard in one or another form from a dozen people: The party gets in the way. One sort of party interference, to protect workers from planners indif-ferent to the human effects of their decisions, has a certain rationale in a

which this has been abused is suggested by the fact that I heard three people praise Margaret Thatcher's breaking of the British coal miners' strike. Mr. Kadar, a proletarian who learned to read only as an adult, seems himself excused from blame. The party is blamed, widely. Political reform is tentative in Hungary, and there are serious people who believe that it will be dragged down by vested interests in the party, a Kremlin crackdown or a

socialist state. But the extent to

failure of nerve by Hungary's uncertain intellectual class. But already some believe it to be irreversible. The specter of 1956 still leads the government to harass the few who would move beyond what is officially approved or at least tolerated. Yet that realm is expanding virtually day by day and now includes almost completely free foreign travel, full access to foreign news and the increasingly open public discussion of the hottest

issues, such as the Soviet invasion. There is heavier fare: Journalists, scientific researchers and others are trying to establish their own clubs or organizations outside the official, controlled professional associations and unions. A big battle is stirring over a proposal to free the nonparty press —the trade union and popular front papers, for instance — from direct Central Committee control. I saw a draft, with many pen-and-ink revisions, of a proposal about to be considered by the Central Committee in start separating the party from the government. "Otherwise socialism is not viable," said my interlocutor.

The most interesting politician in Hungary today is Imre Poszgay. a Central Committee member and head of the grouping of mass membership organizations formed in 1956 when the party had virtually disinte-grated. The National Assembly has started to get a little interesting, and be wants to make it really influential. He told me cheerfully that he would turn the party into a "house of lords" and the government into a "house of

commons," going on to grant that this idea is "romantic." He believed it would be "realis bowever, to allow National Assembly members (who already run in multiple candidacies) to represent the constituencies that elect them; to reduce the percentage of party members in the assembly (new 79) and to free party members in the assembly from party discipline in voting. All this, mind you, not from the opposition fringe but from a major party figure mentioned as a long shot to succeed Mr. Kadar.

Some stunning things are happening in Hungary, with implication spreading far beyond the Danube. The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Naturalist Drama PARIS - All the works billed at the

Théaire Libre [on March 24] were distinctly naturalistic. And ne ty! "La Pelote," MM. Bonnetain and Descave's drama, is the story of a in Russia. The distance covered was servant who becomes the mistress of ber consumptive master - who coughs up his lungs in the last ael. The title of M. Margueritte's "Pierrot Assassin de sa Femme," the second piece on the program, explains itself. MM. Gniehes and Lavedan's two 'Quarts d'Heure," with which this evening closed, are equally objectionable. In one we bave a dialogue octween a nich consumptive and his betrothed, and in the other we watch the agony of a Marquise. Perbaps the most noteworthy feature in the audience was the presence of Emile Zola.

1913: Balloon Record

PARIS - The long-distance record of 2,200 kilomètres for a voyage in a spherical balloon has been beaten stirs up a fresh war on the Continent

by M. Rumpelmayer, who had as his passenger Mme. Goldschmidt, who is well known as a daring aeronaut. The aeronauts left Lamotte-Breuil, near Compiegne, [on March 19] and land-ed some 41 hours later, at Kharkoll, about 2,400 kilomètres.

1938: British Pledges LONDON - Prime Minister Neville

Chamberlain made a declaration in the House of Commons [on March 24] as to the circumstances under which Great Britain would go to war or would not go to war. The British he said, will fight on the side of France and Belgium, if they are the victims of unprovoked aggression He refused to give a similar pledge of automatic action to Czechoslovakia. and other uncomfortable neighbors of Hitler's Germany, but he did drop a hint to the Nazis that sooner or later Britain might find it impossible 10 remain neutral toward Germany, if k

OPINION

MORE!

TAKE TANT

WORKERS

Afghanistan: How a Sellout Was Foiled

W ASHINGTON — Here is how the State Department's secret agreenent to sell out the Afghan freedom ighters was stopped by the light and

eat of pitiless publicity. Late in 1985, as the Reagan adminisration's foreign policy makers were not know; the U.S. Congress was not rading into the morass of supersecret informed of the secret deal; it may be All this political heat and editorial light nistakes, three State Department funcionaries cooked up a plan in accommolate Soviet demands about withdrawal rom Afghanistan. The key concession: ermit the Russians to continue arms hipments to its puppet government by that, Mr. McFarlane tells me. The mile the United States cut off aid to cutoff agreement was a fundamental he mujahidin (affectionately known in Vashington as "the Moodge").

A letter to the United Nations media-or was prepared by Robert Peck, Ar-week, would have brought it to my attenold Raphel and Charles Dunhar for the ignature of America's UN delegate, was proposed without the chief executive ternon Walters, to whom diplomacy is to fun unless it is covert.

The secret letter assured Moscow hal upon the day its troop withdrawal egan, "foreign interference" would top — meaning that the CIA-chan-icled aid in the Moodge, now more han half a billion dollars in weaponry ach year, would be terminated.

That Walters letter (with an escape atch reading "if all the elements of the cord are satisfactory") commits Ameria to be a guarantor of the agreement etween the warring parties. It is known o insiders as "the Day One deal": U.S. id to the Afghan resistance, but not oviet aid to the puppet Kabul regime, sould stop on Day One of the yearlong oviet pullout. (Diplomats call such a yesided agreement "asymmetrical.") Who knew about this asymmetrical

By William Safire

deal? The United Nations knew, and the informed of the secret deal; it may be that not even the White House knew. State officials claim privately that Bud McFarlane's deputy at the National Se-curity Council, Don Fortier, had been filled in, but he is dead now. "I'm puzzled by that," Mr. McFarlane tells me. "The cutoff agreement was a fundamental change in policy, but Don never raised it.

Great chunks of fudge are being

with me. I would have thought that knowing is - well, puzzling,

Doesn't puzzle me; 1985 was the year of one Reagan hand not knowing what the other was doing. But in early 1988, the Russians in Geneva started to hold

the Russians in Geneva started to hold Washington to the understanding in the Walters letter, and the odor from this Day One dead fish began to rise.

The conservative 4-H club — Senaturs Humphrey, Hecht, Hatch and Heims — began in February to denounce the "indecent" sellout scheme and to the modern and accurate the senature of the and to demand answers on what secret commitments had been given to Moscow on Afghanistan. The majority lead-er, Robert Byrd, announced that he would hold the INF Treaty hostage to a "full understanding" of the agreement.

Two powerful columns by my New York Times colleague, A. M. Roseathal,

HEY! GONNA incredible secret deal. Even President Reagan, after a couple of years in the dark, finally saw the contradiction between Moodge sellout and contra sup-Russians, along with their Kabul pupport: he said it was his understanding pets. But the hard-fighting Moodge did that aid to the Afghan rebels would con-

> All this political heat and editorial light overwhelmed the secret dealers. The State Department spokesworman, goaded by Senator Humphrey, announced that the United States would not end aid to the

spewed out of the Fudge Factory to cover its embarrassment. "Tick-tocks" are being prepared to show how the Day One deal was being renegotiated back at the November summit meeting, and how a symmetrical cutoff had been "expected" along. Besides, we are told, the Moodge will surely defeat the well armed Kabul regime as soon as the Russians have gone, presumably with bare hands. Unfortunately, this frantic posterior-

covering causes The New York Times to deplore the "pandering to congressional pressure to toughen up the terms." Mik-hail Gorbachev's retreat, it says, must not be "put at risk by bargaining for osmetic advantages."
Accommodationists fret because the

Soviet negotiator is understandably sore; the U.S. side reneged on a secret deal. Heed the lesson in this watershed episode: No secret deals repugnant to American values will be honored. The only covenants to be kept are the ones dragged out into the open.

The New York Times.





A message to the Japanese

DANZIGE The Christian Science Monitor

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

After the Anschluss: A Silence of Fear and Revulsion Regarding "Many May Know, but Not Many Have the Courage to Resist," by Edwin M. Yoder Jr., and "Dateline Vien-ta in the Spring of 1938" by C. L. Sulz-berger (Opinion, March 12):

Mr. Yoder writes that Kurt Waldbeim failed, with millions of others, to resist

kans were being dehumanized, and worse, it was a failure of moral duty. No one questions that." This is not true.

An army lieutenant in 1942 who resisted or denounced the German Army's treatment of the Jews would have had no effect whatever, except to place his own

life in jeopardy, just as a similar resis-tance or denunciation by C. L. Sulz-berger after his night in the Vienna Friedhof in 1938, if made in Austria. would have placed his life in jeopardy. Lieutenant Waldheim showed common sense in deciding to take no action, and it cannot be said that he failed in his moral duty, whereas Mr. Sulzberger was mable to write a journalist's denuncia-tion of the horrors he had seen, even from what was at that time the free country of Czechoslovakia. If there was a failure of morality, it was Mr. Subberger's rather han Lieutenant Waldheim's.

Why then." writes Mr. Yoder, is Mr. Waldheim "singled out for special op-probrium?" The answer is that it is now known that Mr. Waldheim lied deliberately and extensively about his past. GILBERT PRICE Barcelona.

Mr. Sulzberger's opinion column reflects all the elements of cowardice and fear that are the central theme of discussions provoked by the Anschluss anniversary. He places himself in the same camp as Mr. Waldheim — one who simply avoided speaking up.

GROVER WILKINS.

The Kurt Waldheim issue recalls a say-ing of the ancients: "The Almighty ren-ders stupid him he intends to banish." ALFRED H. COHEN.

Mr. Waldheim has committed two unpardonable errors: First, he lied; second, he has been stupid. He had only to admit his cover-up (a human failing) and say that it was because of his experience in the war that he tried so hard to compensate through his work

for world peace and suffering humanity as United Nations secretary-general. His lack of humility has destroyed him. JEANNE VICKERS.

Auschluse Arithmetic

Regarding the Anschluss, a report from Vienna in your March 9 issue spoke of this month's "40th anniversa-? The year was of course 1938. KURT STREIT. Hamburg.

Unreliable Evidence

In response to the report " 'Sharpeville 6' Granted a Stay of Execution by High Court in Pretoria" (March 18):

Reports of the temporary reprieve do not bring out the unreliability of the prosecution evidence. The accused were convicted and sentenced entirely on the evidence of witnesses who had been held in detention for months under section 31 of the Internal Security Act, 1982. This unparalleled provision permits the detention in solitary confinement of potential witnesses whenever the attorney general deems it in the interests of justice. It is widely acknowledged that these

witnesses are under severe pressure from the police while detained. The reliability of such evidence is highly doubtful and our organization has argued for years that South African judges ought to reject evidence of this kind. Nevertheless in many political trials the convictions rest

solely on such evidence. NIALL MacDERMOT. International Commission

of Jurists, Geneva, Divided Communities

Regarding "Greek and Turkish Cypriois" (Letters, Morch 10) from M. Iacovou:

The bitter treatment accorded to minority Turkish Cypriots (subjecting them to siege in their own villages, granting them only one-way passports, rationing their basic needs) by so-called constitu-tional Greek Cypriot majority rule was as much a factor in the creation of an independent Turkish republic there as the

Greek attempt to annex the island. On an island like Cyprus, where two communities are separated not only physically but also by language, religion. culture and ideals, it is not possible to leave the fate of the smaller party to the rule of the bigger side. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, whether or

not recognized by other states, will continue to exist. No one is capable of combat AIDS, too, in a way. bringing back the status quo ante 1974. ENIS BARBAROS.

Turkey Isn't European

During a ruling on Morocco's application to join the European Community, the EC voted last autumn to reject the request, saying that the organization is meant for European countries.

important link in NATO defenses, Turkey seeks to integrate defense with economic interests. Yet Turkey is no mor European than Morocco, Turkey should be rejected for EC membership. BARDI EINARSSON.

Reykjavik.

Fight Back Internationally In response to the editorial "Fighting Back on Drugs" (March 8):

All people are concerned by the dangerous spread of drug abuse. Instead of Reagan, neither as the leader of a great considering it an American problem, nation nor as a person. there should be an international council where ideas for lighting drugs would be

IVAN KAPETANAKOS.

Tarbes, France.

Double Forestry Standard

It is disheartening to read about the felling of redwood trees in California "Takeover Topples Redwood Foresis, March 3) when Americans abroad are preaching the virtues of natural resource management in developing countries. A more important case will soon be Perhaps sustainable development, like decided, on Turkey's desire to join. An democracy, begins at home.

DAVID GROENFELDT. Kandy, Sri Lanka.

Gorbachev Rehabilitated

was delighted by William Safire's "Apologies to Gorhachev" (Language, Feb. 1). There may be various views of Mikhail Gorbachev's policies and methods, but he is a cultured man. He uses a noble form of the Russian language and he respects other people, at least formally. He would never seek to insult Ronald

BOHUSLAV HYNEK.

Just Say No To the Mini

By Nina Totenberg

ASHINGTON — For many wom-W en in America, the big news a couple of weeks ago was made not in the Middle East or in the Super Tuesday primaries but rather in their own hometowns, where the fashion industry is tak-

ing a major bath on the miniskin. Many professional women simply refuse to buy the mini, so retail clothing sales are the worst since the 1982 reces-

MEANWHILE

sion. In short, the mini is a fashion disaster, and many designers are hurriedly lengthening hemlines for the fall, Every moment of industry misery is richly deserved by the fashion designers. retail elothicrs and new spaper and magazine poliroons who propagate and per-petuate this preposterous creation.

Minis look fine on teen-agers and perhaps on the beautiful people who spend most of their time and money staying skinny and flawless. But for the rest of us, the axiom is this: If you wore the mini last time, you can't this time.

The miniskirt as fashion norm is a

stupid and sexist idea.
Sixty-three percent of American women now work, more than two-thirds of them in settings where they will be judged to some degree hy what they wear. What is more, the Census Bureau shows that the big bucks in female apparel are spent by women 25 to 44 years old — working women, most of whom cannot and should not wear a mini.

Now for the sexism, Unlike other industries, the folks in fashion obviously did zero market research, figuring it could just lay down the law and women would react like idiot sheep. Nor did the industry ask itself how in the world a lawyer, banker, secretary or accountant could be treated seriously if she sat down and her skirt was up to her crotch.

Do men dress like that! They wouldn't dream of it. As Barbara Sigmund, mayor of Princeton, New Jersey, said. "Could Lee Jacocca have bailed out Chrysler wearing short pants?"

It is simple justice that miniskirt pro-moters are being rewarded with empty cash registers. But beware, ladies, the battle is not yet won. Many in the fushion industry haven't given up yet. They figure we'll quit first. Hold the line. Don't buy, and the mini will die.

The writer is a reporter for National Public Radio. She contributed this protest to The New York Times.

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RNOFMARCO

Your ten-day journey will include these weekend events:

■ 3 JUNE. A private visit to the Summer Palace with a gondola trip on Lake Kumming to the Isle of Dragons for a luncheon served in the style of the Empress Cixi and a performance by the best singers from the Beijing Opera.

A Venetian masked ball and fireworks display in the pavilions of the Lake of Long Tan Hu with the orchestra "I SOLISTI VENETT".

pagne reception at the Great Wall of Sotheby's — of specially designed organized by Maxim's of Paris.

Organized by Maxim's of Paris.

Organized by Maxim's of Paris.

For residents of Asia, a weekend option is available. Names of participants will be engraved on plinths at the base of the Wall, after a picnic luncheon sponsored by Petrossian.

A brilliant reception at the Great Hall of the People, featuring performances by world-renowned

Paolo Conte, Mireille Mathieu, and Shanghai.

As the high point of a ten-day journey to historical China, three days of festivities to benefit the restoration and preservation of two of markind. greatest achievements: the City of Venice and the Great Wall of China. Proceeds to be distributed under the control of UNESCO.

Teresa Berganza, Montserrat Čaballé, Mady Mesplé, Maia Plissetskaia, Manuel Legris and Sylvie Guillem accompanied by the Beijing National Orchestra, followed by an all-night surprise cabaret party organized by Maxim's.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Environment Year Ends in EC Discord

The European Year of the Ecvironment ended this week on a discordant note with a European Community meeting of environment ministers failing to solve a dispute over measures to curb the acid rain that is widely held to be destroying Europe's for-ests. The British were accused of blocking a plan to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants in the 12 member nations.

The plan called for installing emission controls in new and existiog plants with a capacity of over 50 megawatts. The proposal would lead to an estimated 60 percent reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions and a 40 percent cut in nitrogen pollution by

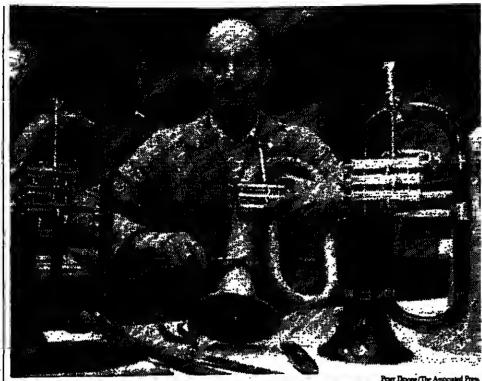
Lord Caithness, Britain's junior environment minister, insisted that the minimum capacity for new plants should be raise to 100 megawatts. He argued that the EC proposal would be too expensive for Britain because of the high sulfur content of Brit-

Stanley Clinton Davis, the EC environment commissioner and himself a Briton, said he found it "quite extraordinary, at a time when everyone recognizes the damage caused by power station emissions, that one member state should completely block progress on this vital issue."

Dutch Cardinal To Import Priests

A decision by the Roman Catholic Church in the Netherlands to import priests from Po-land to fill empty pulpits has caused consternation among liberal Catholic priests and laymen.

Cardinal Adrianus Simonis, primate of the Dutch church and archbishop of Utrecht, has recruited three Polish priests, ac-cording to the Utrecht diocese. Twenty-five of Utrecht's 350 parishes are unmanned, and fewer young people are coming into the church, a spokeswoman for the diocese said. The three Polish priests will learn Dutch before



CARVING CORNETS - Margot Fransen of Ulestraten, Netherlands, putting the finishing touches on a cornet he carved out of African hardwood. He said the instruments, which use the traditional metal valves, soften the corner's frequently brassy sound. They sell for about \$2,550.

September. If the experiment succeeds, other recruits may fol-

The Diocesan Priests' Council said it felt uneasy about Cardinal Simonis's choice because it feared Polish priests might reinforce the "conservative tenden-cies" of Pope John Paul II, a Pole. Liberal Dutch Catholics are highly critical of the pope's teachings on such issues as celibacy, birth control, the role of women in the church and homosexuality. Cardinal Simonis is known to be a staunch supporter of the Vatican's orthodox doc-

Around Europe

The 1976 accident that released a cloud of poisonous gas containing dioxin over the northern Italian town of Seveso has not led to an increase in hirth defects, according to experts at Rome's Catholie University and the Ital-ian Birth Defects Monitoring Program. A study of 15,291 children born after the accident showed no more than the average rate of abnormalities. The accioccupying their new pulpits in dent at the Swiss-owned Icmesa

chemical plant killed thousands of animals and caused chloracne, an acute skin ailment, in many people. Dioxin is a by-product in the processing of fertilizers.

Brussels is shrinking in area and Belgium is growing but nobody seems to know why, according to the Brussels newspa-per Le Soir. Government figures for 1987 show Brussels with 40 hectares (99 acres) fewer than in 1986, while the total surface of the country bas gained 447 hectares. Erie Tomas, a Socialist member of the legislature wor-ried about possible budget cuts for the shrinking Brussels region, started investigating the data last summer, Le Soir said. He turned to the regional minister, who sent him to the interior minister, who sent him to the finance minister, who sent him to the prime minister. The prime minister told Mr. Tomas be had asked the budget and economy ministers for "pre-cise details," But with a cabinet crisis dragging into its fourth month, the mystery remains,

Restrictions on the movement slaughter or sale of sheep on more than 700 farms in Wales,

northern England, Scotland and fallout from the Chemobyl nuelear accident two years ago are to continue, according to the British Agriculture Ministry. The figure is down from the 7,500 farms originally affected. Tests last month showed that only 10 percent of sheep now exceed an acceptable limit of ra-

dioactive cesium in their bodies.

Dog-owners vacationing on the French Riviera can offer their pets special treats - a dog's bar in Cannes, a dog's flush toilet near Nice and a dog-dating agency in Cagnes-sur-Mer. But those who are lonking for in-depth knowledge of their pets do not need to leave the French capital. ASTRODOG, an agency in the Paris suburb of Creteil, offers 10page horoscopes listing the ani-mal's zodiac sign complete with planetary influences, as well as its behavior, health, character, fortunes and love life. All this costs just 69 francs (\$12), according to an advertisement in the newspaper Liberation.

Sytske Lootien

Israel Reports Arrests of Protest Leaders

By John Kifner

New York Truce Service JERUSALEM — The Israeli po-lice minister, Haim Bar Lev, said Thursday that a major sweep by security forces, involving hundreds of arrests, had netted underground leaders of the Palestinian protests that began 15 weeks ago.

Mr. Bar Lev said that the security forces had found and arrested the authors of the latest in a series of protest leaflets signed by the clandestine National Unified Leadership of the Uprising.

But a member of the undersaid Thursday night that those who

JERUSALEM — Mordechai

Vanunu a former nuclear techni-

espionage and treason for giving Israeli nuclear secrets to a British

collected and passed secret infor-mation with the intention of harm-

ing state security and that be aided

Mr. Vanunu, who worked at the

top-secret Dimona nuclear reactor

for nine years before telling his

story to the Sunday Times in Sep-

tember 1986, faces a maximum sen-

tence of life imprisonment. A hear-

ing has been set for Sunday.

Israeli enemies in war.

newspaper.

were arrested made up a small net- lem has canceled a traditional Palm that a total of 3,000 Palestinian work distributing the leaflets in a Sunday procession in the city be-suburb of Jerusalem and that the cause of lears of violence stemming The arrests ha overall organization was not seriously disrupted.

tinians who were arrested belonged to several different organizations. He gave no further details, and did not specify the number of those

The committee that is directing the protests. Palestinians say, consists of representatives of four factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the fundamen-

ground leadership of the protests talist group Islamic Jihad. in the previous week on the West said Thursday night that those who The Latin Patriarch of Jerusa Bank and in East Jerusalem, and

Mr. Bar Lev said that the Pales-

cian, was found guilty Thorsday of in an interested manner and he 1988 Nobel Peace Prize.

The trial and the whole affair was shrouded in military censor-

guilty on all three counts," Mr.

Feldman said be expected to ap-peal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Vanunu was spirited back to

Israel from Rome 17 months ago to

SUMMIT: Issues Unresolved by Talks in Washington

said the Soviets had offered to limit

He was hailed by pacifist groups security:

didn't fall apart."

Three judges of a Jerusalem District Court, closed to the public and press, ruled that Mr. Vanunu, 34, read: "We decided the defendant is

from Palestinian unrest, Reuters at a rapid pace since, with his

[A spokesman for the Roman raids on villages and refugee ce Catholic Church said that the newly appointed patriarch, Michel Sabbah, the first Arab to hold the post, had called off the event because of fears of possible violence along the route from the Mount of Olives to the Old City.]

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said earlier this week that about 700 Palestinians had been arrested in the previous week on the West

rouse the nuclear debate that he said was badly needed. Even anti-

nuclear groups feared Mr. Vanunu, who is a convert from Judaism to

Israel has never acknowledged having nuclear weapons although it is widely assumed to have them.

At the trial, Mr. Vanunu said his

The arrests have been continui reported Thursday from Jerusalem. dreds more occurring in predaters. Those arrested include la yers, journalists and heads of tra union and charity organizations } of which have become highly policized under the occupation.

But even as the Israeli authorid stepped up their campaign to se press the uprising, two more Pale tinians were shot and killed in

newed demonstrations. Israeli troops shot and kill Majed Mohammed Sawalmeh, 2 and Mohammed Ali Abu Zor, 1 during a demonstration Thursd at the Balata refugee camp on t odge of Nahlus.

Israel Finds Atom Technician Guilty The deaths raised to at least the number of Palestinians know to have been slain by Israeli gunfi or who have died after beatin His defense attorney. Avigdor worldwide for his revelation. He Feldman, said after the verdict: was nominated by the Bertrand since the protests began on Dec. "He didn't despair. He received it Russell Peace Foundation for the One Israeli soldier has been sh and killed by an assailant. In Israel, however, he failed to

On Thursday, the High Court Justice ordered the army to retri film confiscated from three no photographers at the scene of i shooting of the soldier. Serges Moshe Katz, in Bethlehem P. photographers were assaulted soldiers, and some of their came were broken.

Judge Aharon Barak ruled the the army could first process at look at the film, which the sti prosecutor said was needed to he investigate the shooting on Sunda ■ Israelis Bomb Bases

Israeli jets destroyed a series hilltop bases of Palestinian guerr las in southern Lebanon on Thu day, the day after a similar rikilled 10 persons, Reuters report-from Abra, Lebanon.

Security sources said at least fi guerrillas were wounded. Palestinian sources said t planes exploded more than rockets and time bombs on same bases of the Fatah-Revel tionary Command, headed by A Nidal, that were hit Wednes Abra and nearby villages east the port of Sidon.

The jets, which struck eight tim in 45 minutes, also hit a base of t Marxist Democratic Front for t Liberation of Palestine

military aid to Nicaragua to small thing to pursue," Mr. Shultz said. arms for police work so long as the

tion but would merely pave the way United States stopped its arms re-for direct Arab-Israeli peace talks. lationship with an unspecified

On Central America, Mr. Shultz number of Latin American states, and the Soviets had offered to limit "It didn't seem like a fruitful

face trial. The Sunday Times said a disclosure that Israel had produced

hlonde agent of the Israeli secret up to 200 bombs over 20 years was service lured Mr. Vanunu to Italy. It said he was then drugged, chained and taken by ship to Israel. raelis to the problem, not harm

(Continued from Page 1) added that the United States considered the offer still open. Mr. Shevardnadze said there

could be no agreement providing for a simultaneous cutoff of military supplies to the two sides in Afghanistan. He said Soviet deliveries were legitimate since they were sent to the Afghan government on the basis of a treaty with

drawal pledge if no agreement was Guards charged with fomenting ricompleted, Mr. Shevardnadze said:

"We can solve the Afghan question without the United States as guarantor." (Related article, Page 2)

eon tingents of Revolutionary contingents of Revolutionary in the said of the manual properties of Revolutionary in the said of the sai

On the Middle East, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Sheyardnadze remained sharply divided over the U.S. peace plan that Mr. Shultz has presented to Middle East leaders, particularly the call for an international conference with limited powers.

"The Soviet concept of how to go

He said Moscow wanted a cooference with authoritative powers even regardless of their political compared to a conference that views," had the right lo perform the would not be able to dictate a solu-

MECCA: Saudis to Limit Pilgrims

for weapons. The Saudis maintain Asked if the Soviet Union would that Iranian pilgrims include large go through with its troop with contingents of Revolutionary

(Continued from Page 1)

The Saudi decision to apply restraints on the number of pilgrims appears to result solely from inability to obtain an Iranian pledge to desist from political activities in the haij. But it marks a change in Saudi policies, which Riyadh is anxious to justify given its custodian re-sponsibilities over the holy sites.

As recently as February, Prince Nayef noted that all Moslems, "regardless of their nationality and

Iranian officials, including Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, forced the Saudis' bands by urging pilgrims in many public speeches over the past few months to wage even more vehement demonstrations this year and to denounce Iraq, the United States, the Soviet Union and Saudi rulers. Iran vowed to send the same number of pilgrims to Mecca this year, notwithstanding Saudi objections.

taunted the Saudis by publicly ad-vocating the internationalization of while Saudi Arabia has been built Mecca and Medina in several reli- ing shelters for its missiles, source gious conferences in Tehran.

Amman conference Thursday, the Sandi Arabia had two big miss Iranian representative reiterated complexes far along in constit Tehran's view that "in accordance tion. The sites have numerous with Islamic rules and teachings we buildings, suggesting commat declare that the pilgrimage area is and control facilities as well as six for all Moslems and no one has the right to rule it." ters for the missiles, which appr ently would be housed in gang

■ Iranian Thanks U.S.

of chemical weapons by Iraq and Once, only noblemen could be-long to the order, except for a few commoners who qualified by un-common valor in battle. Although the Gulf War on more favorable blue blood still counts for a lot in terms, The Washington Post re-

alleging that Iran also bas used the missile sites. Mr. Mabarak a chemical artillery shells against he also communicated an oral n

Saudi Response (Continued from Page 1)

other intelligence has revealed the In addition, Iranian leaders have Israel has been flying F-15 fight

Before withdrawing from the Intelligence sources said the ently would be housed in gard like structures with thick walls. Saodi representatives are tella Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker U.S. officials that the missies a frhe Iranian parliament, thanked mobile and will be rotated among

President Hosni Mubarak Egypt said Thursday that he h urgently asked Mr. Reagan to i tervene with Israel over its attitutoward the Saudi missiles, Reut reported from Cairo.

Mr. Muharak asked Mr. Reag

Armenian Activists Cancel Protest Rally

By Felicity Barringer

MOSCOW - Organizers of the massive protests that brought a sea of people into Yerevan's streets last month have called off the scheduled resumption Saturday of the protest in the Armenian capital, according to a Yerevan activist reached by telephone Thursday.

As soldiers cordoned off the large Opera House Square where the demonstrations had taken place, leaflets were distributed in the name of the protest's leaders asking people to stay at home Saturday, an Armenian nationalist. Rafael Popoyan, said. The Communist Party Politburo

announced a series of measures addressing some of the protesters' grievances but falling short of the basie demand to redraw territorial boundaries between Armenia and the neighboring Azerbaijan Repub-

In a resolution read on Soviet television Thursday, the Politburo outlined a seven-year plan to build schools, hospitals, factories and roads in a predominantly Arme-

bring Armenian television programming to the area.

The demand that the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region be month, resuming their meetings on separated from Azerbaijan and iocorporated into Armenia touched off massive protests in Yerevan last rampage in the city of Sumgait.

Thursday's decision by the Polit-buro marked the first positive re-sponse to the "Karabakh" movemove, representing a partial con-cession to a protest that the party newspaper Prayda this week called

anti-socialist.

In meetings Feb. 26 with two Armenian intellectuals, Mikhail S.

Gorbachev, the Soviet leader on Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, reportedly appeared sympathetic to the lack of Armenian schools, books and Armenian-language television in Nagorno-Karabakh, whose population is about 75 per-

cent Armenian. One of the Armenians, Zori Balayan, a journalist, addressed a rally of hundreds of thousands of peo-ple the afternoon after the meeting nian region of Azerbaijan, and to and told them Mr. Gorbachev

would personally oversee resolu-tion of the question. The demon-strators then voted to disband for a Yerevan a "dead city."

This week, with that deadline approaching, the official press began mooth. Subsequent clashes in Azerbaijan left 34 persons dead. 32 of them killed in an anti-Armenian protest represented "intolerable" pressure on the government and its

"There won't be a demonstra- KNIGHTS: Pomp and Charity in an Ancient Order ment and was in itself a striking Mr. Popoyan said. Armenian newspapers carried notices Thursday that demonstrations would be forbidden without official approval,

> The vote to cancel the meeting was taken by the 11-member "orgaing committee" late Wednesday, Mr. Popoyan said.

The leaflets also called on residents of Yerevan not to leave their homes on Saturday and Sunday, thus transforming the planned public protest into a quasi-strike. A Moseow dissident, Alexander Ogorodnikov, said Thursday that

"They—are considering leaving the streets to the soldiers, the militia and the Chekists," said Mr. Ogorodoikov. "Chekists," the He said Moscow wanted a cooname for the Soviet secret police of the 1920s, is common parlance for

(Continued from Page 1) cading up in 1834 in Rome, where earlies and found of the United States on Thursday for number of sites. the United States on Thursday for number of sites. The decision must be ratified by rebuilt their fleet and found of the United States on Thursday for number of sites. The decision must be ratified by rebuilt their fleet and found of the United States on Thursday for number of sites. The decision must be ratified by rebuilt their fleet and found of the United States on Thursday for number of sites.

cy have been ever since. cr took his vows of poverty, chasti-They own a palace on the Via ty and obedience less than five they have been ever since. Condotti and a villa on the Aven- years ago, or 10 years in the case of tine hill. They inherited both from a man under 50, he will need a the Knights Templars in 1312. The special dispensation from the pon-properties are extra-territorial, like tiff. he Vatican on the other side of the

With the fall of the crusader principalities, the Hospitallers re-As though it inhabited a real treated first to Cyprus, then in 1309 country, the Sovereign Military Orto Rhodes, which they ruled as an der of Malta has legally recognized diplomane links with 50 nations. man Turks expelled them on Jan. 1,

Its automobiles carry special license tags, and the order prints
postage stamps, mints coins and
issues passports.

Its automobiles carry special li1523 after a long siege.
In 1530, Emperor Charles V gave
the knights possession of Malta,
where they established one of the Once the grand master is elected, most advanced hospitals of the age,

the order in Europe, newer associa- ported from Tehran. more democratic.

knights are unabashedly a Catholie elite and that selection is strict. Initiates are told that wearing the eight-pointed Maltese cross is not a privilege but represents an ohligation to serve humanity.

tions of the Hospitallers in the Mr. Rafsanjani met with the Americas and elsewhere tend to be press as seven Iraqi missiles hit to halt its irresponsible three

Officials of the order say that the Officials of the Officials He criticized U.S. officials for this week that Israel could strike

Iraqi targets. Without denying the sage to Prime Minister Yith allegation, he asked: "Do they have Shamir of Israel, but be gave I any documents in this regard?"

and polarization seem to be the way of

To assertions that it has ignored race retions, the Thatcher government responds to its economic policies have brought increase employment, higher incomes and a higher presentage of home ownerships to minorities.

But critics respond that Mrs. Thatcher's strictive policies on social welfare and immig tion have led to a Britain-for-Britons atm sphere that feeds violence in pos neighborhoods.

"We should not underestimate the degree whether it is possible to be black and British

In Britain, a Widening Gap of Hostility Between Blacks and Whites

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service LONDON - The dispute over how Trevor Ferguson lost the sight in his left eye is of a type familiar to blacks. Asians and the Metropolitan Police here.

It happened in Newham, a poor east London

neighborhood of high crime and bad race rela-

tions. Revelers from two parties - one all

white, one racially mixed — got into a dispute. Mr. Ferguson, a black man born in Britain of West Indian parents, was smashed in the face with a bottle. The police came and dispersed the large crowd, but made no arrests at the scene. Later. two lineups were held in an unsuccessful at-

man's mother. Melanie Ferguson, complained about the handling of the case. "I know they'll never find him," Mrs. Ferguson said recently, a year after the attack.

"That's because it's white against blacks. I

they would find him."

Many of London's 360,000 blacks and 550,000 Asians agree with Mrs. Ferguson that the London police force, which is 98 percent thite, is slow to investigate and prosecute whites for attacks in which minority citizens are injured, but quick to act if the tables are turned. Police officials deny any lack of energy in the

Ferguson case. They say he was hurt in a brawl

and no reliable wimesses could be found. But the police acknowledge that racial attacks against blacks and Asians, many of them random and completely unprovoked, are in-creasing. In defending their response, officials point to intensified training courses in racial awareness for officers and to a \$185,000 publicity campaign built around distribution of a 52page multilingual guidebook encouraging blacks and Asians to report incidents of racial

The police and their critics agree on one

amounted to a 25 percent increase above the preceding year, but even the police say they believe these figures dramatically underesti-mate attacks on blacks and Asians.

Commander Walter Boreham, head of the police community relations unit, said one purpose of the publicity campaign announced this month was to provide information for more aggressive policies. "We anticipate that there will be a steady rise in reported racial attacks and instances of racial harassment," be said.
"We will then evaluate the problem and then we can set further policy to deal with it."

a pollster for the Harris Research Center, said offenses than whites.

point. The reported incidents represent only a the gap between actual and reported incidents, fraction of the racial violence now going on.

Last year, Scotland Yard recorded 2,179 cases the police imagine. the police imagine.
"What we found in Newham in talking to 100

of verbal harassment, physical attack or prop-erty damage that were racially motivated. This blacks and Asians is they reported to us as many incidents of racial harassment in a month as had been reported to the whole Metropolitan Police force for greater London for a year," said Mr. Waller, describing a poll commissioned last year by the Newham council. "We reckoned this could be translated to a reporting rate of 2 percent. There was a general feeling among the nonwhite population that there is no point."

Such peeking orders reflect the fact that the violence is linked to the deeper patterns of prejudice in a society io which racist behavior is more socially acceptable than in some other.

reporting to the police."
Minorities dispute Commander Boreham's contention that there is no "hard evidence" of ber House of Commons, institutional racism in the police department. "British racism is shameless because it is Mish Kanwar, director of the Newham Monitoring Project, which has been counting racial Members of minority groups condemn the publicity campaign as a "cosmetie" substitute for stronger police measures. Robert T. Waller,

fighting, blacks will be there for theft and whites will be there for drunk and disorderly," he said. "You can bet your last pound if there is a fight here between black and white kids, it's the black kids who'll be picked up. If there is a fight between black and Asian kids, they'll both be picked up, but the blacks will be dealt with more harshly."

countries, according to Paul Boateng, one of the four hlack or Asian members in the 650-memgrounded on a sense of in-built superiority on the part of the British people," said Mr. Boa-

and racism was the motor of empire."

which greed and racism bave become legi in Britain," Mr. Boateng said. "At the end the day, the basic difference io the Unit States and Britain is that no one in Amen questions the concept of the black American. See Britain we still bave not won the argument

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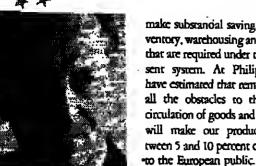
From April we have an even witter choice of non-stop flights to Tokyo. And with 8 non-stop flights leaving from Paris and London, our convenient evening departures offer even better connections trom Europe. We widen vour options, as you broaden your borizons



3. 14. 15. 18. 18. 18.

Views from the Boardroom

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1988



Cornelius Van Der Klugt, president, NV Philips.

We the industrialists are ready, because we need a truly Common Market and are ready to actively support the removal of the remaining obstacles. It is scandalous that after more than 30 years since the signing of the Treaty of Rome we still have not achieved this goal. But with the removal of the barriers, such as the costly stops at border crossings, companies such as Philips will be able to

make substantial saving: in inentory, watchousing and staffs that are required under the present system. At Philips, we have estimated that removal of all the obstacles to the free circulation of goods and capital will make our products between 5 and 10 percent cheaper to the European public.

Kari Kairamo, president and chief executive officer, Nokia AB.



Like others in the Nordic area, Nokia has been investing

substantially in the EC area. There are now just over 100 companies with over 50 percent ownership operating in the Common Market. But what is needed now is greater impetus for harmonization of the economies of the members in EFTA (the European Free Trade Association comprising Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland] and of the 12 in the EC. What is also crucial for Europe as a whole is a plan to develop our education systems. The Japanese are already moving far ahead of us, including

matter of high priority. Karlbeinz Kaske, president and chief executive officer, Siemens AG. Why is the integrated mar-

the use of satellites. And, un-

fortunately, Europe has no plan

for education at the present

time. This should also be a

ker so important for us? We have been able to keep our share of world markets without it, and whoever wants to



take advantage of the plan must be prepared to face tough competition. But we feel that the unified, internal market can provide lower production costs, because of higher levels of output, particularly in such sectors as microelectronics and office automation. Yet the world is. not perfect. The U.S. and Japanese governments are investing far more heavily than the EC in helping their industries and we, by the same token, should also be getting more help, with a view to developing research and development, and encouraging greater coopcration and concentration of European industry. The European Commission is on the oght track.

Jimmy McGregor, director, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

The idea of a united Europe is certain to enhance our productivity, the productivity of all Southeast Asia. Our balance of trade is already favorable, and the idea of having a larget market inevitably means more exports from Southeast Asia, more producoon, more investment to this

I don't see any protectionist

roots of the modern European

Community lie in a plan de-

vised by French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman to pool

Six countries (Fraoce,

West Germany, Belgium, Ita-

ly, the Netherlands and Lux-

embourg) signed the 1951

Paris Treaty creating the Eu-

ropean Steel and Coal Com-

munity (ECSC), which went

into effect in 1952 after ratifi-

"The Six," as they were then

called, subsequently signed the

Treaties of Rome in 1957 and

so established the European

Economic Community (EEC)

and the European Atomic En-

ergy Community (EAEC).

Those two, rogether with the

earlier ECSC, form what is now

cation in each country.

steel and coal production.



or restrictive measures coming from a united Europe at all That would set the whole idea back 100 years. It would be bad, but that seems unlikely.

Instead, I see a real stimulus, should inter-country barriers go down.

Carlo de Benedetti, chairman, Olivetti SpA.

1992 is a goal which Europe must not fail to achieve. It would be disastrously shortsighted for European governments to surrender to the difficulties .. involved in harmonizing and integrating markets and production, how-



ever large these problems may objectively be. The construction of Europe is simply too

ed to bureaucrats. It is a priority responsibility for politicians and entrepreneurs, because Europe's economic survival is at stake, I am conviced that entrepreneurs can play a decisive role in accelerating the process of European integration. I am moving in this direction . . . and I hope that many other European entrepreneurs will follow my exam-

important a task to be delegat-

Antoine Jeancourt-Galignani, president, Banque Indospez.

In our métier, much of the integration has been accomplished already - we have been established in West Germany, for example, for more than 10 years. We have the tools. But much remains to be done for Europe, Inc. to come about, notably in the banking and financial services sector. We need to move faster in establishing greater harmonization of our banking systems in Europe, so that it is easier to open checking and savings accounts anywhere within the

Community. We are speaking of less regulation, particularly regarding interest rares. It will take ome, perhaps more time than most people think But the integration will take place. little by little, just 25 it did in the United States.

Helmut Sohmen, chairman of World-Wide Shipping Corporation,

Hong Kong. The creation of a bigger market must inevitably have a simulus on market conditions here. Europe is an area where Hong Kong has important export business. I think that the abolition of territorial lines can only stimulate trade. It must surely be a good idea. From an administrative point of view, life has to be easier, if there is only a single enory to deal with.

Of course the rhreat of pro-



rectionism is always there, but doubt very much whether Europe will go that way. An added bonus is the influence which Europe would have on the United States in that way.

From Six to Twelve: Community of Interest

ance of interest in a unified Europe has long wavered between promises of economic advancement and the preservation of nation-

al sovereignty. Significantly, many of the most positive steps toward cooperation have sprung from economic weakness - at times when the need for economic improvement outweighed political interests.

A movement for a "United States of Europe" grew out of World War I, and a "European Union" was proposed under the League of Nations. However, it wasn't until after World War II, when Europe's once-powerful economies

Determined to lay the foundations of an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe," six nations signed the Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957.

were in eatters, that the first real steps toward unity were raken. Cooperation became a way of rebuilding.

The Organization for European Economic Cooperation

was formed in 1948 to help administer Marshall Plan aid. NATO was formed a year later for transatlantic military

Various other pan-Europe-

an groups, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperaoon and Development and the Western European Union and the Council of Europe were also formed. But the

collectively known as the European Community. The primary goals of the EEC remain unchanged: a "common marker" allowing the free movement of goods, scrvices, people and capital be-

tween member nations. Some landmarks have been missed along the way. These include common policies for agriculture, transport, compeotion, fisheries, the environment and social welfare. But others clearly point to growth. Over the past 30 years, trade within the community has. grown from barely one-third to more than one-half the members' exports.

Perhaps most significantly, the Six have become the Twelve. Great Britain, Denmark and Iteland joioed the EC in 1973, at a time when their economies were suffering from the first oil shock. Greece joined in 1981, followed by Spain and Portugal in 1986.

Debates over applying for EC membership in the 1990s are going on at various levels in a oumber of other countries, notably Austria, Norway and Turkey.

In terms of EC law and policy, there have been many significant developments, such as the abolition of all tariff barriers between member states, the creation of the European Monetary System, the initiation of cooperative financing for everything from farming to scientific research and the introduction of a single European passport for everyone resident in EC countrics.

Over the years, steps forward have been taken one at a time, in a piecemeal fashion, This painstaking progress, especially in the face of fierce economic compension from North America and the Far East, led to calls for a more

comprehensive approach. The result was the European Commission's 1985 White Paper. Endorsed by the EC's Heads of State or Government, the plan set out more than 300 specific legislative proposals aimed at sweeping away the last of the border barriers by 1992. The scales, it seems, have tipped in favor of the future of a Europe without

- Timothy Harper

On the Road to Integration

(Continued from Page I)

of participation by employees, and so I am convinced that an "a la carte" approach can be found. The important thing is this: I have asked many heads of companies in Europe whether it is easy to merge across EC borders under current rules. The answer has always been no, and they add that it is a costly process as well. Do you think our proposal will help, I asked, and the answer has always been yes. So



A time to reflect and provide impetus . . . a fireside chat atmosphere."

we will pursue the plan to have it adopted. There are thousands of companies and banks throughout Europe, particularly small- and medium-sized firms, which still have only the vaguest idea of what 1992 means, and question why it should matter to their business. What does the Commission plan to do about it?

We are aware of the problem. Right now we are concentrating our efforts on decentralizing our information efforts, and we have established what we call Euro Info Centers around the Community countries. These are informaoon offices, often established with the cooperaoon of local and regional chambers of commerce, designed to help answer businessmen's questions about the integrated market. I recently inaugurated one in Bordeaux, and there are now about 50 established.

Many observers believe that the 1992 program will lead to the establishment of a "Fortress Europe," which will seek to protect the community from what it judges to be unfair competition. What kind of external trade policy will the community have, once the integrated market is complete? Will it discriminate against non-EC members and compa-

The Community cannot be a plane without a pilot. The United States, with its many states, speaks as a single voice. The Community is made up of 12 sovereign states, yet we definitely intend to reinforce the rules of the game, to make them more sophisticated and more efficient — on a basis of reciprocity. That is the guideline. We want to be able to negotiate on a basis of equality, not weakness. Dealing with the United States and Japan on trade issues, I might add, is not that easy. But we won't have protectionism. As for business, companies working inside the community will continue to be welcomed. IBM conducts a share of its R&D in Europe. For us, IBM is a European company.

Is the idea of a central European bank

making real headway? Do you approve? . I always approve new ideas of this kind, even though they have been proposed before. As I and others have said, the idea of setting up a

consulting group to study the feasibility of a Central Bank is a good one. The work it undertakes should be conducted in close liaison with the governors of the EC central banks. But that should not stop us from moving, step by step, to improve the workings of our monetary system. That involves encouraging greater use of the ECU in commercial transactions, and liberalizing the flow of capital in the Commu-

There is a general perception that the highest levels of enthusiasm for 1992 are to be found here at the Commission, in France, Belgium and in the London financial community, and from there the level of interest falls off sharply, notably in Germany. Do you agree?

It is true that there has been a lack of understanding in Germany about the imporcance of fast-growth industries; that services represent the future; and that the integrated market could lead to lower prices and, hence, to2 greater economic growth. But we believe that there are signs of change in Germany, reflects ing greater understanding about interdepending dence. We are counting on a successful summin meeting in Hannover in June because of what is happening, and because of Mr. Kohl's dever mination to press forward with the 1992 plan

What are your hopes for the Hannever summit meeting?

First, we hope to return to the initial concept of what summit meetings are supposed to be a time to reflect and provide impetus, not an negotiate. I would hope to have a fireside data atmosphere in which the EC leaders would talk about cooperation in foreign policy and strike ing the state of the Community's economic Regarding 1992, the goal clearly will be obtain agreement on the 200 directives, so the we can say that we are not going fast enough and that we need to advance in such and said sector, to provide impetus for ministers member countries.

Aren't you planning anything more specific for the summit?

Yes. I would like to see greater forward motion in science and technology. That means moving toward new action in mobilizing cooperation between the community and EC-based companies. We need to go further in developing market-oriented programs. An example would be semiconductors.

What happens after Hannover?

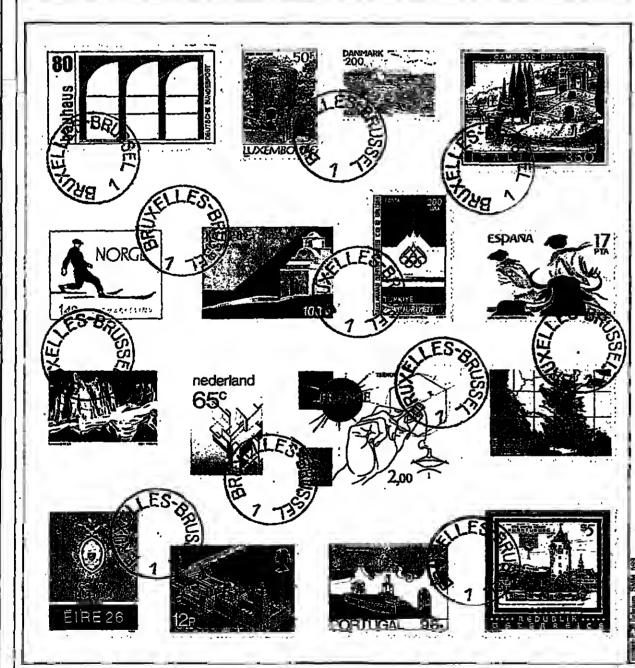
After June, it will be up to the Greek, Spanish and French presidencies to follow up on what has been accomplished. We hope that by the end of the year, however, the big decisions will have been taken, as I mendoned

earlier, which should provide momentum. What is the future for Jacques Delors? The decision about the next Commission

president will be made at the June summit. What do I want? I would like to be useful, to continue serving the Community or the general interest. I have held 14 different jobs since my youth. I might be ready for a 15th. I have never been head of a company, for example.

But you were recently asked if you would seek a second, four-year term and you responded, "Why not?" Is that still your answer?

Yes. Cest ça.



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It really is a small world at Brussels

The Roundtable: a group whose business decisions affect economic and social well-being.

Dekker to Chair Roundtable



organization needs strong leaders. But 29 of them?

That is the number of chairmen and chief executives of major industrial companies who help steer the European Roundtable. a pressure group for the ideals symbolized by the year 1992.

Until recently, it almost seemed, there were too many hands on the tiller. Founded in 1983, the Roundtable has achieved high visibility and prestige -- a prestige virtually guaranteed by the members' fame and power. Solid achievements have been less visible.

Taking the Initiative

Even so, Peht G, Gyllenhammar, chairman of the group since its beginning, and chairman and chief executive officer of Sweden's diversified automotive concern, AB Volvo, points with pride to some Roundrable initiatives and actions. The group's first report, Missing Links, "supported both the building of the Channel Tunnel (between France and Britain) and a better rail system." The tunnel is being built and both individual countries and the European Community are pressing for and planning a faster, integrated rail network.

The Roundtable also helped to create Euroventures, which provides capital for small companies across Eutope — the first enterprise of its kind on a pan-European scale. On the other hand, though Roundtable members agreed on the need for a European equivalent of the Massachuserts Institute of Technology, they were slow to act on the idea. Instead, the Italian chemicals and pharmaceuticals concern, Monredison, picked up the project and raised the finance that will put the European Institute of

Technology (EIT) on its feet. Significantly, one of EIT's backers is Philips N.V., the Durch electrical and electronics giant. From May, Dr. Wisse Dekker, chairman of Philips' supervisory board, will be taking the Roundrable helm from Mr. Gyllenham-

Six Working Groups

A decisive and vigorous man, in spite of recent heart surgery, Dr. Dekker is expected to strengthen and speed deliberations of the Roundtable's six working groups, each of which is headed by a Roundrable member.

Umberto Agnelli, deputy chairman of Fiat SpA, Italy, is responsible for the infrastructure group, which covers both physical transportation and telecommunications. Carlo de Benedetti. Chairman and CEO of Olivetti, Italy, steers trade and investment. Dr. Dekker is in charge of work on the internal European market, a prime Roundtable concern. Kari Kairamo, chairman and CEO of Nokia AB, the diversified Finnish industrial group, runs the education working group, which emphasizes the need for closer telationships between educational institutions and industry. Research and technology are tasks for Katlheinz Kaske, president and CEO of Siemens AG, the West German electrical and electronics firm. Helmut Maucher, German-born managing director of Switzerland's Nestlé SA, runs the employment working group.

Determined not to build a bulbous bureaucracy, the

Roundtablers rely heavily for their practical work on executives seconded from their own companies and on outside experts, rather than on a headquarters staff. The Roundtable secretariat in Paris sits in modest offices that overlook a railroad track in the western

suburb of Aureuil.

As the political tempo quickens in the runup to 1992, the Roundtable is likely to respond with fresh urgency. The group's commitment to 1992 is manifest in its credo, which states: "The interests of European industry, its customers, and the communioes in which it operates will be best served by promoting competition and cooperation on a Eutopean scale. Unified markets are essential to stimulare investment, to increase production, and to create new jobs in Europe,"

The Other Europe

The Roundtable's definition of Europe does not stop at the Community's borders. As well as Sweden's Mr. Gyllenhammar, Finland's Mr. Kairamo, and Mr. Maucher of Swiss Nestlé, members include Curt Nicolin of Asca AB, the Swedish electrical firm that has just joined forces with Brown-Boveri of Switzerland; Josef Taus of Constantia Industrieverwaltungs

GmbH, Austria, and Torvild Aakvaag of Norway's Norsk Hydro A.S.

The countries these executives represent are "the other Europe." They may not be members, but they do depend on trade with the Community. As Mr. Gyllenhammar says, if such nations are to thrive after 1992, "our companies must continue to invest in the Community and our business leaders must stress that we, too, are Europeans."

Though the Roundtable's 29 are in broad agreement, they often differ over details. Strong-minded men, each used to having his own way, they all seek to leave their imprint on the Roundtable. Sometimes the results are less than positive. Five years after its founding, for example, the group still has no newsletter or other regular external communication because there is no consensus about what it should say, who should run it, nor who should have the last

If Dr. Dekker can switch the emphasis from words to deeds, the Roundtable will come closer to realizing its full potential as a group whose business decisions already influence the economic and social well-being of the countries in which they operate.

- Roger Beardwood

Professional Preview

ecently a for French pharmacists talked of the prospect of

open national borders as nothing less than "a scandal" while a spokesman for young French lawyers saw open borders as a chance "to export our skills." That deep division of opin-

ion about Europe's move toward genuine economic unity is characteristic of many professionals - bankers, pharmacises, insurance brokers, lawvers, accountants - as they look toward 1992. Anxious or confident, they are trying to envision what Europe will be like without frontiers.

Spain. Already

EC cutrency.

Europe's top banks have given

impetus to the Community's

financial integration by an-

nouncing compatible credit

cards within the next three

years - while the Germans

are pushing hard for a central

European bank and a common

In the legal profession, a

landmark judgment handed

down by the European Court

earlier this year has cleared the

way for the practice of law

cause clients will increasingly

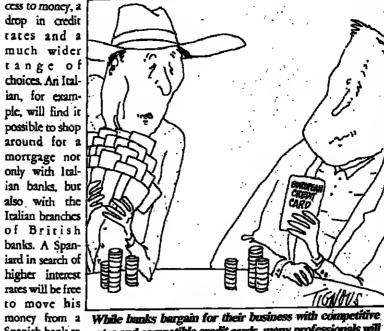
need and demand internation-

al legal skills, the larger firms

that can specialize and practice

Bankers can expect to benefit from a "right of establishment" that wipes out most of the current national restrictions on foreign banks. A German bank will no longer need Great Britain's approval to open a branch in London, and a British bank will no longer need Germany's approval to open a branch in Frankfurt. Moreover, the British bank in Frankfurt will be able to operate largely according to British, not German, banking

across borders throughout the For the bankers themselves, European Community. The this will mean greater compedecision not only struck down tition and specialization and restrictions imposed on formore freedom in the placeeign lawyers working in West ment of bank funds, "Infor-Germany, but by extension mation technology will exruled our similar restrictions pand, and that is good for the in all member states. Among banking industry," notes the chief beneficiaries of the George Yannopoulous, chairopen legal frontiers will be the man of the Graduate School of big British law firms that have European and International made a specialty of resolving Studies ar England's Reading conflicts between differing University. As for the customand sometimes contradictory ers, they can expect easier acnational laws and those of the European Community. Be-



Spanish bank to rates and compatible credit cards, many professionals will a German bank be staking their future on the need for new skills in an established in integrated Europe.

> law on a European scale will benefit. Signs of the changing times can already be seen in some of the traditionally conservative French law firms, where knowledge of Common Market law has always been scarce. Now many young French lawyers are doing some of their training abroad while improving their foreign lan-

Insurance Sector

guage skills.

The nightmare of many in the insurance industry as they look toward 1992 has been that foreign insurance agents will be slipping in to deprive them of the lucrative car, health and household insurance contracts that provide much of their income. In fact, that segment of the market is subject to such a complex. maze of national rules and regulations that it will almost certainly not be deregulated for several years. What will be affected is the part of the marker that involves so-called high-risk policyholders companies of a clearly defined _ trols, are considering pushing

size and volume of business. buying group insutance for their employècs. As déregulation proceeds. the high-risk marker will be open fully to cross-border competition, allowing firms to sell policies abroad without having to submit their contract conditions to the local authorities for approval Limited deregulation port, even among large insurers. "We

ized step by step," says Jom Badenbopp of the German Insurance Industry Association. He anticipates that increasing liberalization of the high-risk market will gradually "crode national regulations.". When these are "replaced by European standards, we will have an integrated European insurance market." Looking forward to that day, some insurers have already launched their own expansion programs. One of the boldest involves the French insurance firm Compagnie du Midi, which last fall bought the British insurer Equity & Law for \$800 million. The goal, explains President Bernard Pagezy, is to build "one of the great European financial groups," capable of com-

want the market to be liberal-

pering across frontiers. As the 1992 deadline draws nearer, professionals in many other fields are reassessing their chances and recvaluating their way of doing business. Paris auctioneers, who have built a \$250 million art auction market under strict con-

business letter

io Evelina Honska, 1837.

for a change in their quasiofficial status so that they can compete on a more openly commercial basis with giants from abroad like Christie's and Sotheby's. French accounting houses are already stressing toreign languages and an expansion of services in response to the increasingly international commitments of their clientele. Europe's engineers, meantime, have taken steps to resolve a problem that agicates accountants, pharmacists and many other professionals — the lack of an agreed-upon, Europe-wide standard of training. Taking the British system as a model, the European Federation of National Associations of Engineers has decided to create a "European standard," which will require three years of studies and four years of professional experience before a candidate is entitled to the largely symbolic title of "Eutopean engineer."

FAUT WATCH

Capril Field

Eroding Frontiers

For those professionals who already have heavy commitments abroad, 1992 will mean a long-overdue relaxacion of oncrous controls. Axel Biagosch, board member of Colonia Versicherungsgruppe, Germany's sixth largest insurance company, expects a drastic reduction in paperwork. "If we want to sell insurance abroad," he says, "we will have to deal with only a ten-centimeter pile of documents instead of with one a meter high." Even those professionals who fear the international competition that 1992 will bring, acknowledge that only one profession is gravely threatened - that of the customs officers who guard Europe's croding economic frontiers. — Reported by

Roger Beardwood, Timothy Harper and Sabine Krueger.

Stakes Rise as Barriers Fall

(Continued from Page I)

membership prior to the 1992 deadline. As a Norwegian banker in Oslo commented: "The problem is if you are not inside the Community you risk being shut out."

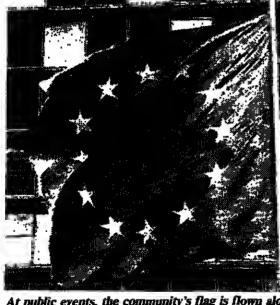
These changes, along with scores of others streamlining. Fewer delays at borders should save people time and reduce the cost of goods. A wider choice of products and services should sharpen competition, promote productivity and force fair pricing. Unemployment, currently more than 16 million in the EC, should fall.

Public tec- · ognition of the significance of 1992 varies from country to country. In Great Britain, the Depattment of Trade and Industry has only just begun a public information campaign. In France and West Germany, surveys already show significant husiness and

consumer

awareness of

the Common



At public events, the community's flag is flown along-

Market." side those of member nations. How fully its promise is mer, however, depends on how successfully the 12 EC nations overcome their sovereignty concerns and national interests to act in concert. Alongside the logistics of approving over 300 legislative proposals within the next 56 months, proud nations must abandon some of their independence and traditions.

Coordinating National Standards

West Germany, with its beer "purity" laws, must permit the sale of Italian lager made with chemical additives. Italy, insisting that anything called "pasta" be made from durum wheat, must allow German pasts with common

France, which has allowed the sale of only "live" all-natural yoghurt, must accept pasteurized imports from Spain. Belgium, which prohibits vegetable fat in chocolate, must admit Danish chocolate made with vegetable fat.

How will a compromise be reached between Greece's relatively undernanding and Great Britain's stringent safety and testing standards for pharmaceuticals? Will the 12 countries trust each other to inhibit the movements of terrorists, illegal drugs and other contraband?

A series of recent rakeover attempts have raised questions about when and how the EC

will regulate corporate mergers. These include the bid by Italian financier Carlo de Benederti for Société Générale de Belgique, the bid by British Airways for British Caledonian and the bid by London's Pearson, the Financial Times' parent, for Les Echos, the French business daily.

Will the single market generate merger acquisitions rather than build from within? Will certain critical economic sectors be dominared by large conglomerates with no allegiance except to shareholders and the bottom

The EC is aiming for a coherent corporate

cakeover policy tbat balances the public inrerest of the Common Markct - as opposed to indívídual countries against the commercial needs of companies.

Another nettlesome concern is the various rates of value-added tax that different EC nations charge on the sale of goods and services. To effectively re-

move border dunes, the EC says VAT should be standardized at between 4 and 9 percent on all purchases, instead of the current range from zero to more than 30 percent.

Much of the opposition to VAT standardization comes from Great Britain, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wants items such as books, newspapers and children's clothing to remain exempt from the tax. Britain is also concerned that standardization could cost its Exchequer over £2 billion a year on the revenue it earns from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Even if every proposal is enacted by 1992, questions will remain. Can the barriers come down without abolishing internal foreign exchange - perhaps by expanding reliance on the European Currency Unit (Ecu) so that it comes into everyday use throughout the com-

Despite these obstacles, the EC's attempts symbolize a new mood of cooperation and a new European identity. The EC may never become a United States of Europe, but finally its real advantages are being accepted. Today it is rare to hear the political leaders of any member nation say they would be better off if they had never joined.

- Timothy Harper

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francs for Cesar Birotteau. if it is finished on December 10th.



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WHAT NATURE TAUGHT US ABOUT BUILDING CARS



body now agrees who ---

had the bright idea that

companies doing business

in two or more Communi-

ty countries should have a

European rather than a

national legal existence.

The European Parliament

in Strasbourg favored the

idea. Who could resist

such a logical and inno-

As it turned out, the battle-

hardened barralions of special-

interest groups fought vocifer-

Brussels toiled to produce a

draft statute — the first ap-

peared in 1975 - employers'

unions lobbied where they

had the most clout: back

home. A senior European

Commission official in Brus-

At the root of the objec-

was modeled closely on that in

force in Germany since the

1970s, the so-called Mitbestim-

were ready to go over the top

Some employers' groups

unions liked it even less."

organizations and labor

ously. While Eurocrats in

cent proposal?

The Shaping of Europe, Inc.

الكذا من المراب

in the bartle against the Com-HE Euromission proposals. Many labor pean Community's unions were their unlikely allies in the front lines. Chief mills grind reason; the draft statute proslow, they vided for direct, secret-ballor grind exelection of worker-directors. ceedingly As the Commission official fine, and sometimes they grind to a halt. As long ago recalls, the unions feared that as 1970, somebody --- notheir candidates might be out-

> "The statute always was a non-starter," says a spokeswoman for the Confederation of British Industry. "There was no need for it, no demand. It was one of those things dreamed up in Brussels or Strasbourg; or wherever. Such a corporate entity would do nothing to strengthen industry - it might do the opposite. We are all in favor of what 1992 stands for - we've made that plain. But a European corporate entity -- no!"

voted by independents.

Brussels, however, does not surrender easily. Commission President Jacques Delors, who inherited the European company statute from commis-



sioners long since departed, announced after the June 1987 summit meeting of EC leaders that a political initiative was needed. The Council of Ministers didn't provide it. And so, says the talkative Commission official, who declines to be quoted by name, "the European company statute is asleep. I don't think it will be awak-

awakened easily or soon." Like a comatose person hooked up to a life-support system, the statute survives, if only on paper. Hundreds of pages of drafts temain, the costly evidence of countless hours spent trying to reach consensus and then translating it into the EC's nine official languages.

Will the draft statute ever return to vigorous life? One of those who think it should is Herman Rebhan, general secretary of the Geneva-based International Metalworkers Federation, which claims to teptesent some 7 million union members in the EC and the rest of Europe.

"Attitudes are changing in

many national union group-

ings," says Mt. Rebhan, who long argued that multinational corporations should be obliged to bargain multinationally instead of putsuing a policy of national divide and rule. He sees the European company statute as a potential milestone on the route to the Federation's goal. "We agree with the principles of the European company statute, if not with all the details," says Mr. Rebhan, "And some national unions that were formerly against the statute are coming round to the view that direct secret election of workers to the board is not the threat they once thought it wes." Not all major employers

are opposed to the idea of a European company statute. Ford of Europe coordinates automotive design, production, marketing and distribution throughout the EC and other European countries. Jan F. Candries, director for European affairs, cites several examples of the ways in which national legislation can complicate the management of an international group.

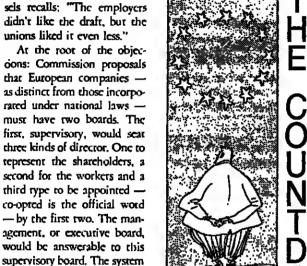
"Under German stock corporation law, any decision affecting a German company which is based on a direction of a related company tather than the German company's independent and arm's-length commercial judgment may have adverse legal and tax consequences. In France and Spain, if a business decision by a local company is not commercially reasonable on an arm's-length basis, tax costs may be incurred and the transaction could violate exchange-control laws, In

Britain, it is a criminal offense for a U.K. resident company to transfer all or part of its trade to a nonresident one, without first securing U.K. Treasury con-

He concludes: "This kind of national legislation could force international companies to preserve their national structures and thus limit them in the exercise of their basic right to decide, at their own discretion, where and when they manufacture and what to distribute through their outlets in the Community

Clearly, some international groups would welcome the introduction of a European company statute. But the prospect of such groups operating on a European scale is precisely what smaller companies feat. Pethaps this explains the conrinuing resistance to a move that, many believe, would add even more clour to the multinationals' already awesome

- Roger Beardwood



AUTOMOBILES - Vehicle standards and components will be regularized: carbon monoxide emissions will be reduced by requiring catalytic converters and EC-wide use of lead-free gasoline for cars of certain engine sizes. 1989-1993. AIRLINES - With deregulation, airlines will automatically win approval for discount fares within prescribed bands. Additional flights, revised arrangements for sharing scaring capacity and greater freedom to develop new services will be Jan. 1, 1988 through Oct. 1, 1989.

BANKING - A "single license" will "iminate a means of carances from bunking authorities and allow EC-based banks to operate anywhere within the community. Home governments will regulate directives which will also apply to non-EC banks operating within the community. Dec. 31, 1990.

CELLULAR - A single, pan-European cellular radio network (already adopted by 15 European countries) will replace five currently incompatible systems. Orders to be placed by 1989

COMPANY STATUTE - Phase I will permit the establishment of a European structure similar to the Airbus consortium, Companies adopting the EC structure will circumvent national restrictions, by establishing a two-tier manager ment system, similar to West Germany's.

CUSTOMS - Some 40 customs and border documents will disappear and be replaced by a single, 2-page form. All customs signs at border crossings are to be 1988-1989.

INSURANCE - With the exception of Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece, large companies in the member states will be free to take out insurance with foreign-based insurers. High-risk casualty insurance could be marketed in each EC 1992-1997. country jointly.

Fig. 7 in a series of a suffered from groose. regulations, season as norms. One priority is now to harmonize health requirements for minced meat and dairy products.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT - Public supply contracts at all governmental levels, particularly in transport, water, energy and telecommunications, will be

RESERVICE AND THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE BRIDGE ECUs under the Esprit program, which affects 500 companies. 1988-1992.

SOCIAL - Minimum health and safety standards at work sites will be established; the free movement of workers and professionals in non-governmental sectors will be guaranteed; diplomas will be mutually recognized.

TAXATION - Value-added tax rates, which currently vary between zero and 33 percent, will be simplified by establishing two basic rates. These would range from 4 to 9 percent for food and other basic products, and from 14 to 20 percent

TELECOMMUNICATIONS - Telephone, office switchboard, computer and other markets will be opened; a European Telecommunications Standards Institute will be established,

TELEVISION - The current European PAL-SECAM standard of 625 lines will be doubled to 1,250; the HD-MAC, a single standard for high-definition television, will be implemented throughout the EC,

News

• Spain is moving closer to enacting laws that would lead the way to a gradual dismantling of its government oil monopoly, CAMPSA, If the laws are approved, it would open the Spanish market to new competition from multinational oil companies

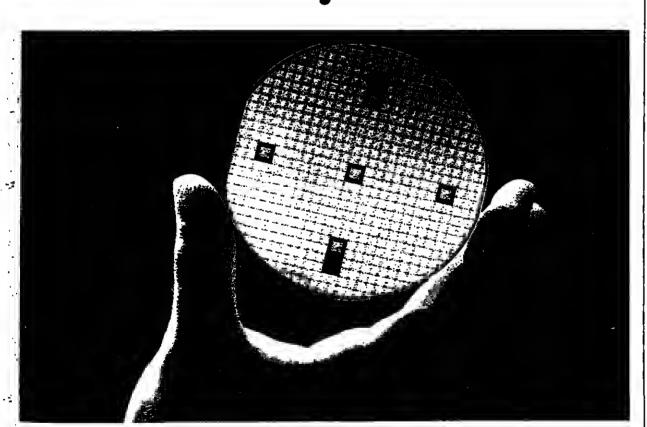
• Ford of Europe plans to spend about \$1 billion during the next five years on modernizing its European plants. Alex Trotman, the new charman, said that the bulk of the investments would be in West Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and Spain.

• Cie. Internationale des Wagons-Lits of France and Volkswagen AG of West Germany have established Europe's biggest carrental group, representing a total investment of about \$100 million. The group aims to compete head-on with the two U.S.-owned leaders in Europe; Hertz Corp, and Avis, Inc.

 West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's proposal for establishing a Central European Bank Itus drawn strong support from Edonard Balladur, France's from acc. - suct. The issue is expected to be high onthe agenda of the next EC summit meeting in Hannover. June 27-28.

• Switzerland is beginning an agonizing but low-key assure over how to far into EC integration. L'Heldo, a Swiss weekly newsmagazane, quoted Jean-Pascal Delamuraz, Switzerland's economics minister, warning that "the ball is inout court. If we refuse for eternity to involve ourselves in the building of Europe, we will, de facto, wind up what you call being marginalized."

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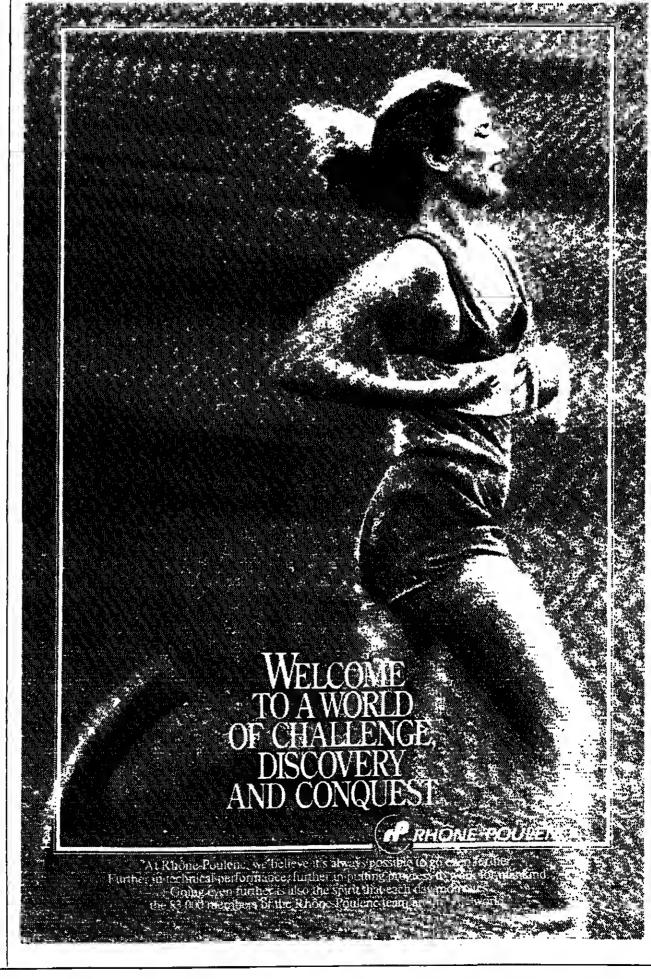


Tuman curiosity is born at the same time human beings themselves enter the world. It is aroused a long time before the means of satisfying it develops. At a very early stage, humans feel a powerful urge to examine things and the relationships between them. That sense of curiosity only grows as we develop and accumulate knowledge.

For some of us, curiosity becomes the force that guides our whole lives, a way to attain new knowledge, and an instrument for tangibly influencing the framework in which we live. Every observation that satisfies our curiosity prompts new questions - ad infinitum. As knowledge accumulates, people develop.

We at Nokia see curiosity as a resource. And we make it as easy as possible for ourselves to exercise curiosity. The fruits of curiosity can manifest themselves in many ways: as the results of years of work by a research team, or in the development of an insight stumbled across almost by chance. From curiosity spring perceptions and discoveries. They in turn engender new products to serve thinking and developing people: enquiring minds. The circle closes, but the quest for new discoveries goes on.

STARTING FROM THE FUTURE



Die Norm Choppen Finanden ander private der etter richt om begroch der reinen begannte begreicht der Korte aus der Bereicht der Reine Bereicht der B



Consumers Should Benefit from Broader Choice, Lower Prices



EC's internal market in terms of its 320 million consumers. But what about the consumers themselves? What do they stand to gain?

According to studies undertaken by BEUC, the Brusselsbased umbrella organization of European consumer groups. there should be two major changes. First, in terms of lower prices, and secondly in rems of wider choice.

Some prices should fall as a result of changes to Value Added Tax (VAT), the common system of indirect tax used throughout the EC. The Commission has proposed that all EC countries apply just two types of VAT, a standard rate of 14-20 percent and a reduced rate of 4-9 percent. This means that consumers in France and Belgium, for example, should benefit from cheaper electronics goods such as TVs, radios and hi-fis. which currently carry the luxury rare of 33 percent.

The Commission's plan to remove all border controls and formalities within the EC could have even farther-reaching effects. For a start, people



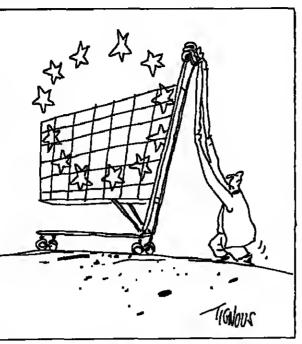
living in border areas will be able to take advantage of lower prices by crossing the frontier to shop without having to wortv about keeping within 2 traveler's al-

important cffect, however, according to rhe BEUC, will be to boosr com-Without border con-

trols, enterprising companies will be free to exploit major price differences between markets. When 'parallel importers' such as these arrive on the scene, manufacturers sit up and take notice. Unable to hide behind the barriers that currently isolate the ECs naoonal markets, they will have to bring their own distribunon and pricing policies inro

The BEUC cires the British

and Belgian automobile markets as an example of the way this process can work. When car prices in the U.K. were high, importers chose to increase their profit margins rather rhan undercut domestic producers. Meanwhile, Belgium car prices were low because of the absence of domestic producers to protect and government price controls. In 1981, arrracted by the massive 51 percent difference in precax prices between these markees, the parallel importers moved in. By June 1987, the price difference was down to 19 percent, partly due to compecinion which forced manu-



facturers selling in the U.K. to offer substantial discounts. Parallel imports from Germany have similarly forced down car prices in Italy.

At present, such business is only worthwhile if it deals with large purchases and substantial price differentials. But once border controls have gone, parallel imports will be viable for a much wider range of products.

Manufacturers do not take kindly to parallel imports. They are bound to try to stop them whenever they can, by preventing supplies reaching alternative distributors or by refusing to honor guarantees on products sold by the parallel importers. But such practices violate existing EC anticrust rules, and the European Commission will be there to enforce them.

Apart from physical frontiers, rechnical standards impose a further barrier on trade between EC national markets. British Trade and Industry Secretary Lord Young has used the example of TV sets to pour scorn on the whole

sufficient, pointing out that it is not legally binding and that 1992. He says decisions on market withhe will believe drawals should be centralized in it when he can walk into at the Community level rather than rest with individual a shop in Oxcountries. A proposal for a ford Street, buy a TV set more effective mechanism, there and then prompted by consumer pressure, is due from the Commission in May - BEUC will be where on the closely monitoring its pro-Cononent to gress. "A proper mechanism watch. At the to control dangerous products moment, a is a sine qua non' for the British TV would be unabolition of frontier controls," usable in as far as BEUC's counsel, Bob Schmitz, is concerned. France, which bas its own

SECAM stan-

dard, and

would have to

undergo mi-

nor rechnical adjustments to

pick up sound as well as pic-

tures in other Continental

What Lord Young omits to

mention is that the EC coun-

tries have already seen the er-

ror of their ways. They have

agreed upon a common stan-

dard for transmitting TV sig-

nals from sarellires, and are

close to imposing their new-

generation digital standard for

High Definition TV on both

the United States and Japan.

The EC countries have also

got their act together on cellu-

lar mobile telephones. After

just five months of negotiations (a record for the Com-

munity), they have agreed on

a single EC standard to replace

the five existing alternatives.

cerned, two clouds remain on

the consumer's horizon. First

there is the risk that danger-

ous products banned from one

country's market will merely

be shifted onto another.

BEUC condemns the current

EC mechanism for the ex-

change of information on dan-

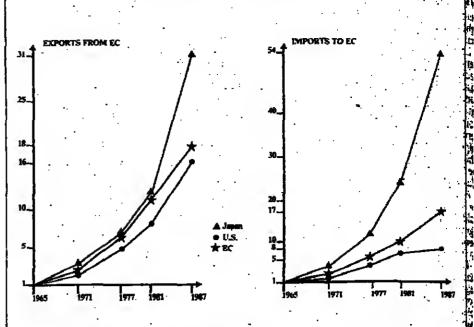
gerous products as totally in-

As far as the BEUC is con-

The consumer organization also has reservations regarding the common market for financial services. "Although we are in favor of opening up these markets, there is a distinct risk that competition will focus on the big, industrial clients," according to Schmitz, "Small consumers could end up paying for possible losses made on the indusrrial side of the business," he warned. "We are very suspicious, and must watch the situation very closely."

_Jonathan Todd

Trade Trends



The above graphs show the disparity in the EC trade increases to and from the U.S., Japan and the EC itself. Points on each curve indicate values relative to the base year of 1965, defined as 1.

In October 1987, EC imports from Japan reached an unprecedented \$3.9 billion, compared to a monthly average of \$63 million in 1965. Japan's increased spending power caused a similar sharp rise in exports from the EC, but the actual figures were far lower — \$1.5 billion last October against an average of \$43 million dollars in 1965.

Over the same period, EC imports from the U.S. were hit by the strength of the dollar and only climbed from \$665 million to \$6 billion per month. EC exporters, cashing in on the favorable exchange rate, shipped \$7.8 billion worth of goods across

Internal EC trade increased twenty-fold from a monthly average value of \$2.5

Source: OECD monthly statistics.

Washington Welcomes Competition, Warns of Protectionism



the Euro-

pean Community by 1992 is both an opportunity and

nesses old and new all across the United States are focusing more and more on the Europenews for European business,

an potential. What will such a market mean for the American com-

Community and for EC-US trade relations in general? First and foremost, an integrared market should help generate considerable economic growth in the Community. This is not only good

but for European job creation and European consumers as well. And it is good news for Americans, noo. In this in-

creasingly interdependent economic world, only the greater growth of our major trading partners can relieve the eco-

nomic and financial imbal-"I think the importance of ances that threaten us all. prosper in a climate of significant, sustainable non-infla-

> tionary growth. Under the treaties governing the Community, companies incorporated in any EC member state are meated as EC entities regardless of ownership European subsidiaries of American companies should, therefore, benefit fully from the integrated market. But it is also critical that exporters to the Community from the ourside not be disadvantaged. While it is obvious that it is

much easier to export to one large market with a single set of industrial standards and government regulations than to 12 smaller ones, we are greatly concerned with details of implementation. I hope that those who

guide the course of development of many pan-European industries and financial institutions do not yield to the temperation to benefit existing European companies in an unfair way. Some ar home are already concerned with calls in Europe for the creation of European competitive strength by nurturing certain industries in the integrated market. Such calls suggest the closing of the new European market to fair and legiomate competition from the outside. By whatever name, that is still protectionism. Were it to happen, the Community would soon find itself our off from the free flow of information and technology, and on its way to losing further ground.

Protectionist measures need not necessarily be deliberate; in the complex intra-Community negotiations leading to the integrated markets measures could be taken inad vertently that would impede.

For these reasons, we believe it essential that the Community maintain a close dias logue with its major tradings partners to anticipate and resolve any potential disputes before they become real profits

Even in the best of circuralstances American companies... should not expect that the European market will be handed to them on a silver platter. Europe is trying to upgrade the performance of its companies through economics of scale and increased compotition. So, if the integrated market works as American companies = expect to face more Far

compeninon, not less, The movement to 1992 engages our art to the newer fields of the ogy, telecommunicari vices, financial institutions investments, industrial stary dards, etc. There is little in mediate effect on current made disputes such as Airbus.

However, one present issue could color the whole US-EC relationship as the Community moves toward 1992, and that is worldwide agricultural reform which each day becomes more imperative. We look forward to working with the Community on a global solution in the Uruguay Round. Yer even in this field the reduction in the dizzying array of member state standards could yield substantial benefits for American export ers of processed agricultural products, just as for exporters -___ of industrial products.

From the American view point, the best outcome of the 1992 exercise would be a resoundingly successful European market that would generate growth, revitalize European industry and provide a competitive marketplace open to all. In this climate of expanded opportunities the tempty-1: tions of protectionism would. recede for all, and the benefits to all would correspondingly

> Alfred H. Kingon United States Ambassador to the European Community

market of 320 million people and a GNP as large as our prospect of own beckons invitingly. I can an intereport, from the rising numthird country trade. ber of daily phone calls and market in letters to my office, that busi-



a challenge.

For businessmen, the advantage of a single European

regulation of European financial markets," says Commerzbank economist Harry Schröder. If governments and central banks lift the remaining restrictions on private ECU mansactions, "Investors and businessmen will be able to choose whatever European currency they want for their

The ECU is gaining polincal support as more governments promote the European cause. "The European Commission plans to make more use of the ECU," says Schröder. His colleague Pfister agrees: "Acceptance is growing." But, he adds regretfully, it will be many years before ECUs can be spent at a

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To Coin a Phrase. "The prerequisites are fixed



ECU coins as presents last Christmas, it raised a few eyebrows and a legitimate question: Where can you spend them? Certainly

not at a hot dog stand. The European Currency Unit (ECU) is a unit of account, an artificial currency. It exists on paper and on bank statements. ECUs can be shifted from place to place but not, except for these few coins, in cash.

The so-called official ECU is used for transactions between European central banks. The European Monetary System (EMS) uses it to fix exchange rates. And the European Community budget is calculated in ECUs.

So-called private ECUs can West Ger- be found in European time exchange rates in Europe and the ECU will continue to Moreover. Europe, as well as deposits and savings accounts. a single unified monetary po- grow gradually with the de- the United States, can only Some export credits are denominated in ECUs because they enjoy more stability than some "real" currencies.



In recent years, acceptance of the ECU has grown, but it still means little to the man on rhe srreer. Things could change if plans to create a single European central bank and a single European currency were realized.

licy," says Commerzbank economist Jürgen Pfister. "Governments and central banks would have to give up their autonomy over monetary policy." They could no longer cut interest rates to stimulate their economy nor could they increase interest rates to ease inflationary pressure. Asking politicians and central bankers to hand over the effective control of their economic policies is clearly asking a lot.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose country currently bolds the rotating presidency of the Council of Ministers, recently urged the EC to set up a special council of experts charged with drawing up a statute for a European central bank within one year.

dealings."

hot dog stand.

- Sabine Krueger

The next sections in the IHT's series on 1992 will highlight the following sectors:

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Roger Beardwood is a business and financial journalist. Tim Harper is a London-based American journalist and lawyer Axel Krasse, IHT corporate editor, is supervising the 1992 series Sabine Krueger is a correspondent for McGraw-Hill in Bonn.

Jonathan Todd writes for The Sunday Times from Brussels

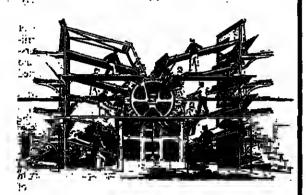
International Herald Tribune

Gardens of Madeira Dreamlike Guilin Simple French Food

TRAVELER'S **CHOICE**

Fleet Street Archaeology

To mark the now almost complete dispersal of the London press from its traditional city-center enclave, an exhibition called "Farewell to Fleet Street" celebrates the architecture and old technology of the print industry. It shows how The Street emerged as the printing district of London, just as weaving and other trades had their spe-cial centers, and also how the particular needs of print, especially those of newspapers, led to the development of a special kind of building — neither factory nor office but a special hlend of the two. "Some of this newspaper architecture is splendid, some of it banal, but all of it is distractive," according to Susie Barson and Andrew Saint of the English Heritage group, authors of a book to ac-company the exhibition. The show features architectural drawings and photographs of such disparate edifices as the old Times building of the 1870s. The Daily Express's revolutionary glass and vitrolite "Black Lubianka" fa-cade of the 1930s, and art deco details at New Carmelite House, once home of The Daily Sketch. Drawings and examples of machinery, such as this of a Hoe 10-cylinder press with sheet feed, as installed at The Times in 1857, are also nn show, as well as maps to help guide those who want to make a last pilgrimage. These do not mark the pubs, however, as much a part of the Fleet Street tradition as the offices. Until May 8, Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2; tel: (1) 600 3699.



No Parking Place

New Yorkers whn break traffic laws in Quebec will face the consequences back home, and vice versa, as the result of a reciprocity agreement signed earlier this year by New York State and Quebec. The agreement makes motorists found guilty of an infraction in one of the places subject to their home area's penalties. Thus, if New Yorkers are tieketed in Quebec and either pay a fine or fail to show up for a trial (considered pleading guilty in Quebec), they will get penalty points on their New York driver's license, or, in cases such as driving while intoxicated lose in The mechanism to enforce the reciprocity ed, lose it. The mechanism to enforce the reciprocity will probably not be in place until early June, according to Quebec's motor vehicles hureau. Under the agreement, if'a New York driver owes a fine to Quebec, his driving privileges will be suspended until the fine is paid. The same will hold for Quebec drivers who owe New York money. The motor vehicles bureau said this provision would not be in effect until the fall.

Short Runs in High Style

People who like to travel in style while spending as much as possible in the shortest possible time will be interested to know that you can now ily Concorde from France to Ireland (or vice versa), and ride the Orient Express between Paris and London. A five-day jaunt from Paris to Ireland, taking in a medieval banquet at Bunratty Castle (near Limerick), the Lakes of Killarney, the Gap of Dunloe and the Cliffs of Moher, costs 7,450 francs (about \$1,300) round trip. The price includes a flight in one direction on an Air France Concorde. The Paris-London or London-Paris section of the Orient Express jourmey costs, with private double compartment, 2,700 francs, rising to 2.850 francs in May, June, September and Oc-10ber. The train between Folkestone and London is composed of renovated rolling stock from historic trains such as the Golden Arrow and the Brighton Belle; on the Boulogne-Paris leg, the train is the famous hlue and cream Orient Express, complete with salon-bar and pianist.



by Alberta Eiseman

EWARD, Alaska - It's hard in identify one partic-ular place that spells Alas-ka. The Great Land is so diverse, so vast, that nn one city or destination can act as a symbol.

Still, after spending a few days in

Seward, a frequent visitor to the
state is tempted to suggest that this
small town on the Kenai Peninsula is a good choice for those wishing to sample "the real Alaska."

Situated 127 miles (204 kilometers) south of Anchorage, this community of 2,500 people is wedged between Resurrection Bay and mountains brushed with ice and snow even in summer. In recent years. Seward has gained renown as the Gateway to Kenai Fjords Na-tional Park. Don't let the catch phrase conjure up tourist hordes similar to those encountered at Yellowstone. Kenai Fjords National Park - more than 500,000 acres (202,000 hectares) of coastal mountains, lakes, rivers, glaciers and ice fields — is barely 8 years ald. Most tourists, and even residents of Anchorage, are unaware of its exis-

Aside from the setting, what gives Seward its special appeal is a mix of hard-to-define Alaskan traits: an end-of-the-road sensation; unchanged wilderness just beyond the city limits; enough informality, a touch of funkiness, that give the outsider a sense of being truly in the 49th state.

"We don't have a single traffic light in Seward," boasted a hotel clerk. She might have added "and not much traffic, either," except perhaps on the days when the ferryboat Tustumena, which plies the Gulf of Alaska between Kodiak Island and Prince William Sound, disgorges its cargo of motor homes

Seward can be walked from (to end easily on the neat grid of streets that make up the downtown. Ynu'll find no shopping centers, no malls or chic boutiques, and none of the hotel chains. Yet there are plentiful accommodations, ranging from the New Seward Hotel with its comfortable new wing, to nu-merous campgrounds, some of them in town on a grassy area that

borders the shore of Resurrection

Bay.

The bay was named in 1792 by
Alexander Baranov, governor of
what was then Russian America, as he sailed into the sheltered waters on Easter Sunday on a mission to find a site for a shipyard. Present-day Seward was founded in 1903 by the Alaska Central Railroad as a terminal and supply center for a proposed line to the interior. It was named after William H. Seward. the secretary of state who, in March 1876, persuaded the Russians to relinquish their holdings for the sum of \$7.2 million — 2½ cents an acre. Nineteenth-century Americans derided the purchase, calling the territory Seward's Icebox and Seward's Fully, hut Alaskans pay yearly tribute to the skillful statesman nn Seward's Day, the last Monday in March.

Details of these events, and many others, are illustrated in a museum run by the Resurrection
Bay Historical Society in the hasement of the City-State Building.
Displays include vintage photographs, pioneer tools and garments, early dog sleds and objects crafted by the native cultures of south-central Alaska: Eskimo, Indian and Aleut.

N event that has left an indeli-ble mark on the town's con-sciousness is the earthquake of 1964. Six tidal waves sent 5,500 feet (1,065 meters) of waterfront sliding into the bay, destroy-ing the docks, the railroad yard and —for a time—the economy. Maps and photographs at the museum show the catastrophe's effects; across the street, the library pre-sents a slide show on the subject. Much of Seward was spared. Nu-

merous buildings date from the turn of the century and can be viewed on a walking tour devised by the Chamber of Commerce. Maps are available at the Informac, a forme where brochures and advice are

The homes and commercial buildings on the tour are by no means architectural landmarks, but they evoke the state's pioneer days and some, like St. Peter's Episcopal Church, have a picturesque charm. The wooden building, completed in 1906, is noted for its altar painting,



in which the artist Jan Van Emple depicts the Resurrection as though it happened just around the corner, Christ rises above the waters and snow-capped peaks of Seward; in the foreground, the local folks settlers and natives - gather around the tomh, with rapt expressions. To view this unsophisticated

but appealing work, ask at the In-

September 12

formation Cache for the key to the

It is best to save these in-town activities for the rainy day that is bound to occur in this maritime climate, and bead for the great out-doors when the clouds lift. Resurrection Bay is known for its plenti-ful supply of halibut, sea bass, snapper and salmon; the small-

boat harbor is home to a wide selecion of charter boats.

The most prized catch in these waters is the silver salmon. Witness the derby that has been held for 32 years during the second week in August, and which hrings thousands of sports fishing fans into town. Other enthusiasts who have their own special day are the run-

ners, who gather each July 4th for the Mount Marathon race. Starting downtown, 200 men and women run to the top of a hleak 3,022-foot mountain that rises steeply behind the settled area while big crowds line the streets to cheer them on.
For bikers, there are dozens of

Continued on page 9

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Breton-American

by Robert K. McCabe

UIMPER, France -There they stand, sev-en feet tall, glazed gazes intersecting at the door of the factory that has made them immortal. On the left, Le Petit Breton steadfast in his haggy pantalnons and widebrimmed hat; across from him ·La Petite Bretonne, his demure, aproned and lace-capped con-

There are those who argue that they are better symbols of France than the ever-gorgeous Mari-anne, or even that egregious rooster. Or Alphonse and Gas-

two. They are pure Breton, and their images on this town's bright-colored dinnerware have made Quimper and its pottery famous round the world. Quimper itself, capital of Fin-

istère and quintessentially Breton, is as hright and colorful as its pottery. There are fine old medieval houses along the winding lanes of its center, neat white cottages nn its green hillsides — and a quirky 12th-century granite cathedral, its nnt-quitestraight nave adding a suitably Celtie eccentricity to the scene.

Most important, here in this region where the land ends and the sea gnaws remorselessly at its rocky fringe, the Breton language still ornaments the mood. And not just in conversation. In a lit-

dral, books and newspapers in Breton and the other Celtic tongues abound. Records and cassettes from the cousins over the water in Scotland, Ireland and Wales underscore the ties of blood and culture.

tle shop across from the cathe-

UT here, France proper (or improper) seems far away. Not so in Brittany's capital, Rennes, which is just another prospering French industrial center. But as the roads roll west from Rennes, the real Brittany takes form: multi-statued steeples in villages spotted by more and more shop signs in Breton, granite houses and shops with a startling resemblance in

Le Petit Breton in his wide-brimmed hat; La Petite Bretonne, with her lace cap.

what's across the English Channel and the Irish Sea. Even faces are different rounder and ruddier and cheerier

than the gloomy Gauls of the Hexagon. Food is simpler and the inevitable Breton crepes and cider are superb. So is seafood. Clothing? The deadening, homogenous Eurostyle, but even on weekdays in Finistère nne occasionally can see the high, exquisite lace coifs worn proudly by women of pride. And on Sundays, those coifs plus elaborate Breton dresses and aprnns

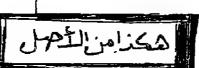
The men dress more soberly. The hroad-brimmed Breton has and pantaloons in the style worn by Le Petit Breton are usually on view anly in the city's museum. But LPB is nonetheless the symbol of Quimper in general and its pottery in particular, despite a secret he may nr may not keep under that hat: The deeply Breton Faienceries de Quimper, situated here for almost 300 years, are now American-owned.

OT long ago, in the early 1980s, there was at least an even chance that LPB and the pottery factory he made famous might vanish forever. The faiencerie's ownership was bankrupt, the plant was shahby and no one seemed interested in keeping it going.

Enter Paul and Sarah Janssens, of Stonington, Connecticut. Paul Janssens, 58, Dutch-born, had merchandised Quimper ware in the United States since 1955. in the 70s the couple opened a shop they called Quimper Fa-ience in sleepy little Stonington and became the sole U.S. import-

Logically enough, the troubles of the Quimper factory con-cerned them mightily. In early 1983, when the plant was foundering, owner Jean-Yves Verlin-

Continued on page 9



THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

To Cross Atlantic by Ship, Try a 'Positioning Cruise'

by Roger Collis

KNOW about the QE2, but Atlantic nowadays without

Now that the Polish Ocean Lines

of what the travel trade calls "posi-tioning cruises," when liners change position from a season in one cruise area to a season in another. Some of the finest cruise ships cross the Atlantic twice a year: in spring when they sail from the Caribbean or Central America to Europe, especially the Mediterranean, for summer cruisiog and in autumn when they return to warmer waters for the winter. These twice a year specials take from nine to 20 days; some sail direct or make one or two stops while others fol-low an elaborate itinerary that of-ten changes from one voyage to

Finding a positioning cruise to suit your schedule may not be easy.

Most ships stay in one area all year
round (I counted just 12 eastbound
and eight westbound sailings for 1988) and trans-Atlantic crossings are grouped in two periods: March to May and August to November. But they are worth seeking out. A 10-day cruise, including return by air, can cost about the same as a round-trip economy class ocket. And you may get a couple of hotel nights thrown in.

from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Lisbon in April with flights (Loo-

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a flight to Naples, starts at \$1,959. Says Paul Mundy of Paul Mundy Atlantic regularly — between Southamptoo and New York — and then only from May to Octothan the passengers. Daily rates
The answer is to take advantage
can be up to 50 percent less than a normal cruise. They're not necessarily booked up either. It's an unperceived bargaio area. And in 1989 there'll be a better choice with up to six additional ships crossing

the Atlantic each way."

HERE are bargains to be bad as well on the QE2 oo its 25 sailings this year across the Atlantic. Its first crossair tickets start at £1,345 per cou-Coocorde ticket (£1,770).

lo-day cruise, including return by cruise to Naples — calling at Nasair, can cost about the same as a round-trip economy class deket.

And you may get a couple of hotel nights thrown in.

For example, a nine-day cruise. For example, a nine-day cruise to Naples — calling at Nasbark or disembark from the Europa sau, Funchal (Madeira), Malaga, at say, Le Havre, en route from North America.

However, most things are oegonal nights thrown in.

For example, a nine-day cruise of the Europa sau, Funchal (Madeira), Malaga, at say, Le Havre, en route from North America.

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For example, a nine-day cruise of Naples of Na

or its sister ship, the Sea Goddess 2. These are more like private yachts only." According to Duffett, you than cruise liners. Each carries a can judge the class of a liner by the maximum of 116 passengers in 56 space/crew ratio per passenger. outside suites, with a crew of 80. "All ships, except for the QE2, are pensive; normal cruises in the gle-seating diniog."

Mediterranean and South America Prices and deals vary even with

ship is the 600-passenger Europa, operated by Hapag-Lloyd, On June ABC Passenger Shipping Guide, 13, the Europa sails from Balboa then send for brochures.

don-Miami and Lisbon-London) via the Panama Canal, Key West, starts at £1,596 per person, or Baltimore, New York, Halifax, about \$2,900. Or an 11-night cruise Southampton, arriving at Bremerhaven on July 6. Prices start at how else does one cross the Juan in November, which includes 11,030 Deutsche marks or about \$6,525 (with a flight from Frankfurt to Balboa).

One bargam is the 20-day Prima

Slightly more upmarket are the two posinoning cruises each way offered by the Royal Viking Line. For example, you can sail from Fort Lauderdale on May 14 and es but many large vessel is the Royal Viking Sea (500 passengers). Prices are from £2,380 (including the flight out).

If you're looking for just a simple way to cross the Atlantic, the Royal Cruise Lines offers a first-time cruise to the United States on its slide back downhill in. May 4) and the last, westbound (Oct. 15-20). An attractive deal is oew Crown Odyssey, which comes into service in June. It sails from Tondon) Sept. 7 and ar-

isn't any really, except that all Cuoard has four positiooing prices I've quoted are per person cruises this year. On April 9 the double occupancy. And that you 650-passenger Vistafjord departs usually have to take an eotire from Fort Lauderdale for a 14-day cruise. You can't, for example, em-

Shipping Association (PSA) in If you are looking for the ulc-London, Don't be afraid to make mate in luxury you might consider known what you require as op-sailing on Cunard's Sea Goddess 1 posed to what they are advertising. posed to what they are advertising. Most will sell the sea element As you would expect they are ex- one class. But always look for sin-

cost around \$700 a day. However you can sample the good life oo one of their positioning cruises for less than \$500 a day.

These and deals valy even with a cruise same line so check with a cruise agent: in the United States a member of CLIA (Cruise Lines International Association), in Britain a A larger but still luxurious cruise member of PSA. The best way to

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by Hebe Dorsey

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Madeira: A Vast Botanical Garden

by Barbara Bell

UNCHAL, Madeira -The dot that represents Madeira oo world maps lies roughly at the level of Casablanca in the Atlantic Ocean, a balf-incb or so off Morocco. Close inspection transforms the dot into a sunny, colorful little vol-canie archipelago 340 miles from the African coast, composed of one main island called Madeira, high has retired its venerable 36-yearold Stefan Batory, Cunard's flagship, the Queen Elizabeth 2 is the
only passenger liner to cross the
Atlantic regularly — between

Says Paul Mundy of Paul Mundy

Lid., the London-based cruise speflagship, Stella Polaris, departing
at sea, there is no cruise that's betarriving at Firaeus April 25. Prices
for called the venerable 36-yearone, Porto Santo, manny a occur
resort, and several unimhabited bits
of rock, the Desertas, which float
attractively on Madeira's horizon
and offer tourists on day cruises a and green, another small sandier chance to explore, and the more

Madeira bas flowers everywhere, rugged black cliffs and gorges, banana plantations, almost no beach-Fort Lauderdale on May 14 and arrive in Lisbon on June I (you call at San Juan, Barbados, the Canaries, Cadiz and Casablanca). The world because it varies so little (temperatures average 70 in summer and 61 in winter), buses that twist so steeply up mountain roads

Funebal, where low white buildings with red roofs climb part of the way up hills around a broad bay, is air tickets start at £1,345 per couple. This is only \$480 more than
two economy round-trip air tickets.
For £1,519, you can sail one way
and fly the Concorde home. This is
less than the cost of a one-way

So what's the bad oews? There

Tives in New York Sept. 13.110
me main town and the most tourist accommodations. Five years ago, it had neither traffic lights oor parking meters. Progress has brought both, along with minor traffic jams and exhaust fumes, but the same way are offset by the rives in New York Sept. 15. The the main town and the location of those annoyances are offset by the natural beauty of the site and Funchal's historie buildings and spec- port, and avocados, passioo fruit

ADEJRA has been Portuguese since the days of
Prince Henry the Navigator, who sent two lieutenants, João

Bountes of climate and soil have reached Porto Santo in 1418. Re- and flowers thrive alongside speturning the following year, the two cies introduced from distant conti-men landed on a bigger island 25 miles to the southwest and named frangipani, bougainvillea, hibiscus it Ilha da Madeira, or island of and azaleas of all bues and many abound about supposed earlier dis-coverers — possibly Phoenicians, a sixth-century Irish monk or a pair rural areas, tall blue and white lilies of shipwrecked English lovers — called agapanthus and enormous but there were no inhabitants when the Portuguese arrived. To clear the land for agriculture, they set fire to with the tall rusbes that Madeiran the dense forests. The island is said craftsmen weave into wickerwork. to have burned for seven years.

enriched volcanic soil was soon Desertas Islands or set behind the producing wealth, first in sugar natural rock swimming pools of the de, cane imported from Sicily, and little north coast town of Porto Mo-then in vines transplanted from niz, Madeira feels extremely isolat-



Agriculture still accounts for about 30 percent of Madeira's wealth. Bananas are the No. 1 exand guavas are grown in quantity. Around the world, the name Ma-

Gonçalves Zarco and Tristão Vaz turned Madeira into a vast botani-Teixeira, oo an expediooo that cal garden where indigenous plants wood, for its thick forests. Theories types of orchid, cactus and palm

To the traveler watching the sun Drastic as that sounds, the ash-rise beyond the hazy outline of the

Crete that produced sweet grapes ed despite several flights daily beand a strong, distinctive wine. cities and Santa Catarina Airport, 14 miles from Funchal, and cruise ships that dock periodically in Funchal harbor and crowd it for the gigaotic fireworks display that lights up the bay each New Year's

> VEN European newspapers arrive a day after publication, but events in the outside world tend to lose relevance to residents. Madeirans have joined the European Community, but villagers still take pains to carpet streets with fresh flowers for exu-

package tours, geographic limita-tions have delayed the arrival of real mass tourism.

International travelers have been turning up on Madeira for centuries. Christopher Columbus, for exwhere the couple is said to have lived and had a son, and a seated tarina Park.

oo Madeira was Sir Winston Churchill, whose name is still invoked daily by tour guides in the fishing village west of Funchal called Câmara de Lôbos. Charmed by a har-bor full of brightly colored boats and fishermen's cottages, Churchill painted the scene repeatedly. He is commemorated by the Winston Churchill Snaek Bar and a plaque in the slightly smelly, more devel-

that to explore it fully by car takes taining the Gothic tomb of Zarco

Barbara Bell, who lives in Paris, several days. The rough terrain has in an extravagantly tiled church, wrote this for The New York Times.

also kept it worth exploring fully, preserving the character of individ-ual villages. Camacha excels at folk dancing and wickerwork, for example, while Santana boasts mulocolored wooden houses with steeply pointed thatched roofs and corn that is hung in trees to dry. Curral das Freiras, named for nuns who supposedly hid there long ago as pirates looted their convent in Fuochal, lies so deep in a green valley ringed by the remains of ancient volcanos that most of its houses are mere white flecks to visitors who

point at Eira do Serrado. Sweeping panoramas of moun-

ample, not only visited 15 years portation evolved on Madeira over before discovering America, but the centuries: the hammock, the ox also married a Madeiran woman, Filipa Moniz, daughter of the governeline in a shaded cloth hammock ernor of Porto Santo. Visitors are suspended from a long bamboo still shown a little white house pole and be carried by two whitestatue of Columbus overlooks the lic. Unfortunately, this mode of harbor of Funchal from Santa Ca-transport is confined today to post-

and the nearby Quinta das Cruzes frames cacins, ferns and a collec-tion of tombstones. Extravagant gardens are plentiful in Funcian, lush and brightly flowering with quiet paths, benches and fountains

peer down oo them from a view-

ple who fear beights may even be uncomfortable oo the excursion buses that crisscross the island.

Several peculiar forms of trans-portation evolved on Madeira over suited gentlemen to see Madeira's sights must have been rather idyl-

Funchal is a lively city of 100,000 where strollers walk on black and white pebbles inlaid to form elaborate designs under purple-flowering jacaranda trees. The Sc, a large white 15th-century structure in Manueline Gothic style decorated of lights begin to wink on the horiwhere strollers walk on black and tasty white flesh that is an island first cathedral built overseas. A striking ocwer landmark is the casi-

oped Câmara de Lôbos. Some guidebooks archly suggest that he might choose to bypass the village of the were painting today.

Only 13 miles wide and 35 miles long. Madeira is so mountainous that to explore it fully by certaker.

Zarco's own villa, oow a museum of decorative art. The Quinta das Cruzes is set in a botanical garden where the visitor can wander among palm trees, orchids, two freestanding Manueline window and tiny lizards that dart by the dozens into rock walls at a visitor's

To comprehend the bounty of the island's rich soil and its deep clear seas, visit Funchal's main streets with fresh flowers for exuberant religious processions and island laborers ching to tradition by wearing heavy knit caps with earlians and seacoasts continually surprise travelers on Madeira, who are prise travelers on Madeira, who are often startled by the seasation that they are overlooking the landscape from the air.

Although 300,000 tourists a year, a majority of them from Britain, fly to Madeira to bask in the sun on package tours, geographic limitations have delayed the arrival of goes, figs, bananas, omons, avocados, meloos and bright red peppers, an abundance that sprawls up stairways and ooto a second floor overlooking the lively

> Through a doorway at the back of the courtyard, the visitor steps into a wet and shining world in tones of gray, black and silver, the fish market. Corpulent fishmon-gers slice enormous slabs off whole tuna as rubber-booted workers fling onto rough tables stacks of four-foot-long espada fish, a startlingly ugly creature also called the

zon off Funchal, giving the impres-sion that there is an inhabited sboreline in an area where the Atno, constructed in 1979 by Oscar Niemeyer, architect of Brasilia.

RESTAURANTS

A Visit to the Old Lady

ARIS — On a recent morning, while daocing about Adrienne Biasin's miouscule closes of a kitchen to keep out of her hair, I realized what tolerance there was in bistro cooking. The sturdy 66-yearold cook was working alone, jug-gling half a dozen tasks. The meats

PATRICIA WELLS

for the pot-au-feu simmered on the stove as a fresh pineapple flan was slipped into the electric wall oven and the telephone rang in Chez la Vieille's tiny dining room across the hall. Rather than chaos, there was a stroog sense of calm.

For with cuisine bonne femme,

simple French home cooking, a minute bere or there doesn't make much difference. Recipes are blueprints, cot edicts to be followed to the last grain of salt. Adrienne Biasin has been an in-

stitution since the 1940s. Her cuisine typifies that of the old neighborhood of Les Halles, the central food market that was moved from the heart of Paris in 1969.

HE began work as a waitress at the age of 20 in an all-night Les Halles bistro. As she was the youngest io the dioing room, everyone called her the old lady — la vicille. The name stuck, and when she opened her own place nearby in 1958, she called it Chez la Vicille.

Her eyes almost tear up when she talks of the old days, when she went to work at 11 at night, and stayed with it until 11 in the morning.

"It was marvelous," she recalls.
"You got to live twice each day.
When the market closed, all the market closed, a merchants would come io with their produce and meat, and we'd cook it up for them. People ate a lot then, and drank until daylight."

Like so many other family-run restaurants, Chez la Vieille is a world of its own, operated a bit by whim, by mood, according to its own rules. Tweoty, maybe 25 din-ers are served at Chez la Vicille each day, at lunch only.

Recipes are blueprints, not edicts to be followed to the last grain of salt.

If Adrienne doesn't like your tone of voice, if you call as things are boiling over and the chocolate cake is about to burn, you won't get

People say that Adrienne has a "mauvais caractère," that she is touchy and a bit of a grump. Adrienne will agree. Her frowns and grimaces could make a ferocious dog tremble. But beneath a rather stiff, headmistress-like exterior, she is gentle as a lamb.
But people come to bisuos like

Adrienne's to be told what to do, what to eat and what not to eat. If she knows you are on a diet (or by looking at you, thinks you ought to be), she won't feed you veal kidneys service

Adrienne, with motherly prerogaove, cooks whatever she feels like preparing that day. But whether it's pot-au-feu, or a saute of lamb, rafatouille or tomates farcies, her customers know for certain that they

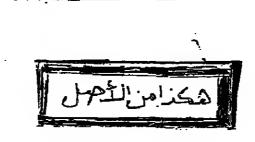
will be well fed. Generosity is a bistro trademark. and Adrienne's is oo exception. Here, a medley of courses parades past the table, served up familystyle out of huge white crockery bowls and terrines. Silvery herring tossed with onions, oil and herbs; a full-flayored terrine of chicken livers served with crisp baguettes and puckery comichons: those garden-

puckery contictions; those gardeniresh tomatoes stuffed with herbs, sausage and ham. There is plenty of everything and plenty for everyone.

Adrienne's clientele is made up of regulars, an international mix of businessmen, French publishers, the local press and entertainers.

Men make up the bulk of the clients in the tiny rooms on two differents in the tiny rooms on two differents. ents in the tiny rooms on two dif-ferent levels—and Adrienne seems to like it this way. There is one customer who has come for lunch every day for 25 years. At the end of each month, his accountant comes to pay the bill, and sip a glass of mid-morning Champagne with Adrienne as she shuttles between her closet-kitchen and the tidy dming room.

Chez la Vieille. 37 Rue de l'Artre Sec. Paris 1; tel: 42.60.15.78. Litych only. Closed Saturday, Sunday and August. No credit cords, About 200 francs a person, including wine and



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TRAVEL

Breton

Continued from page 7

gue came to the United States seeking a significant increase in orders from his U.S. outlet to tide his firm over. But he couldn't salvage the firm. In April, he declared bankruptcy. Next, in an action some workers viewed very dimly, he reopened, rehiring only 150 of the 267 employees. That ignited a strike, and three months later Verlingue declared bankruptcy again, this time for good.

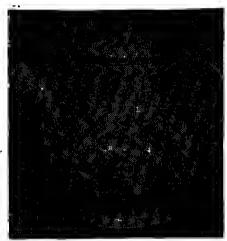
Back in Stonington, which is something less than a world financial capital, the inereasingly anxious Janssens phoned Quimper almost daily in an attempt to keep in touch. "We began talking about buying the plant the night we heard it had closed for the second time." Paul Janssens remembers. That evening, over a drink, they convinced themselves it was a good idea. "But," he said, "it took us another five weeks to convince Verlingue that we were serious.

After several flying visits to Quimper, they got their message across to all concerned, including the French bankruptcy court. They gave Janssens a green light. He plunked down the required \$65,000 deposit, went hack to the United States and rounded up 25 investors and the required \$475,000.

For the first three years, thanks to start-up allowances from the French government, the company did well. In 1984, the year the U.S. investors took over, profits were 546,000 francs (a bit less than \$60,000 at the time) on sales of 11.2 million francs. A year later, sales went to 15 million, then in 1986 to 15.1 million, while profits went from 2.6 to 2.9

But in 1987, though sales hit 15.5 million, profits were nil. That was the year the reality factor bit. Michel Marest, director general, put it this way in a recent interview: "The 100 percent tax exemption simply ran ont." In other words, in 1987 the new company began paying its taxes for the first time. In addition, a special governmental subsidy of 700,000 francs expired — as did a special museum subvention of 150,000 francs.

...That's not all. Speaking in the firm's austere Quimper offices, Marest pointed out



A Quimper coffee pot.

that both 1986 and 1987 were poor years for tourism in France. A rash of terrorist inci-dents scared off visitors from ahroad, and the weather was deplorable. Chilly summer rains in Finistère always hurt business, mostly because, as Marest points out, about 65 percent of the firm's sales are in Brittany's

This year, Janssens and Marest agreed, the picture should brighten. One sales booster should be the opening May 1 of a "second cboice" shop at the factory, from which notquite-ready-for-prime-line wares will be through retail shops in Brittany and the new Paris showcase. A new mail order campaign is expected to increase sales in France.

Logically enough, emphasis is shifting 10 sales in Europe. Because of the weaker dol-lar, profits on U.S. sales aren't what they used to be, though U.S. sales are up 50 percent so far this year. Increasing sales oo this side of the Atlantic would give the bal-ance sheet more glow. The company already is planning its Euromarket strategies in 1992, when European tariff barriers crumble. Already, Janssens is selling to Harrods, Liberty, Fortnum & Mason and other stores in Britain, Norway and West Germany, and in Japan and Australia.

Quimper's pottery industry traces its roots back to 1690, when a journeyman potter ed Quimper so well over the years.

In long-gone days.

named Jean-Baptiste Bousquet arrived from southern France and went into trade. His enterprise hlossomed: It remained in the family until 1917. But there were slow periods along the way, and it was only in 1876 that Quimper ware began 10 be known outside Brittany. That was the year that what had hy then become known as the Grande Maison HB (for Hubaudiere-Bousquet) was drawn into participation in a major exhibi-tion of Breton pottery for the national Agri-cultural Show in Paris.

From that point on, Quimper ware in general, and HB in particular, became the dominant Breton marque. Its ownership went through changes, as did its rivals, but the HB trademark never lost its luster. In 1968, HB swallowed its main rival, Henriot Pottery, and became Faienceries de Quim-

When Paul and Sarah Janssens took over, when rail and saran Janssens took over, a great deal of surgery was needed quickly. Their first priority was a carefully ordered rehiring of top workers, accompanied hy renovation of the sadly neglected factory.

Next came a step-by-step installation of new equipment. First came two kilns, costing a total of one million francs. Next was new plate-forming machinery, followed hy a third kiln. So far, Marest said, "we have spent about five million francs on new heavy

The work force has been rebuilt just as thoughtfully. The Janssens in 1984 interviewed all employees of the old firm who were interested in returning, and from more than 200 of them selected 59. Now, there are 95, two-thirds women

More than a third of the employees (35, to be precise) are artists, the Bretons who give Quimper ware its individual charm. Though they must follow general patterns as they paint each plate, bowl, pitcher and candle stick, individual innovation is encouraged. No Quimper item is an exact replica of another. As Marest puts it, "We are on the frontier between art and handicraft."

Motifs vary, hut not much. The best liked patterns are still those that employ La Petite Bretonne and ber mate, though flower patterns grow more popular every year. When Janssens took over, he moved swiftly to rationalize product lines, trimming the assortment of products sharply. Prices rose, but only slowly. For example, a dinner plaie sells for 264 francs, a serving platter for 871 francs and a soup tureen with accompanying

platter 948 francs. The company has begun producing a line of ovenware, in traditional patterns, that is moving well, and is working hard to develop a slightly sturdier texture to its wares in an attempt to cut back an unhappy habit of

chipping easily. still lurk in the factory museum and in the attic, where there are thousands of molds that once produced a wonderful mixture of kitsch and craziness. In its attempts to grab the leading edges of a hundred different styles, designers went from beach-shop trash to fake oriental to art deco to impressionism to cubism almost, it seems in retrospect,

without pausing for hreath. Designers today have by no means stopped work. One major project is the design for a monument to be presented to the city of Quimper, as part of the firm's tricentennial celebrations in 1990. The theme is a secret. But no one is betting against the idea of bright faience statues of Le Petit Breton and La Petite Bretonne, who have represent-

Writer's Roots in Dreamlike Guilin

The river forms a green gauze belt, the mountains are like jade hairpins. - Han Yu, a Tang dynasty poet

by Leslie Li

UILIN, China — My visit was timed with the flowering of the osmanthus trees. So when I arrived in Guilin on a moonless night in early October after a one-hour flight from Hong Kong, I smelled the city of my forebears before I saw it. Even as I stepped off the plane, the pervasive sweet-orange scent made me shut my eyes both in reverie and in anticipation of what daylight would bring. The next morning, and every morning thereafter, I threw open my bedroom win-dow to intoxicate myself, first with the delicate fragrance that suggested that I was in the Forest of Osmanthus Trees, as Guilin is translated, then with the unearthly scenery that convinced me that I was.

I was staying in my grandmother's house, dignified half-timbered two-story brick and stucco house that she had huilt in 1941 as a wedding present for my parents. Around the house ran a high, thick wall into which was huilt a row of small rooms that traditionally had no place in a Chinese house: a storage room for coal, a privy, a washroom, a kitchen and a larder. With the advent of modern plumbing, two hathrooms were in-stalled inside the house, and my grandmoth-er's home had the distinction of being the first in Guilin to possess Western-style toi-

Above and beyond the wall lay Guilin's totally improbable, impetuous mountains, some of them right in the middle of the city. I could see two of them from my bedroom terrace: To the left, Folded Brocade Mountain rose in layers of soft greens, grays and violets; to the right, set on the river bank, the straight, proud shaft of Wave Restraining Hill was more than sufficient to contain the tranquil Li River, almost at a standsuil now that it was the dry season.

As I was a member of the four generations of Lis who lived under my grandmother's roof, there was always a cousin, aunt or uncle to accompany me up to some of the more famous limestone towers thrust up from their seabed 300 million years ago and carved to their present-day configurations by centuries of erosion.

From its pergola-topped summit, Guilin's shan-shin — its otherworldly mountains, lakes and rivers — seemed straight out of a Chinese landscape painting. Scores of rocky crags and peaks soar straight up without warning from the verdant plain. The jadegreen Li River meanders among them, dotted with rickety houseboats and the narrow hember refts of fishermen using community. bamboo rafts of fishermen using cormorants rather than nets to catch fish, looking like floating matchsticks from such a height. Gardens, walkways and pergolas embroider the edges of Banyan and Fir lakes, all reactions of the control of the contr sons why Guilin has for centuries been the destination of Chinese painter-poets in quest of immortalizing on silk, paper or stone the

fragment of eternity" to be found here. Based on its dreamlike karst scenery, an abundance of myths and legends bave grown up over Guilin's 2,000-year history, exam-ples of which my cousin took pleasure in pointing out. Brooding yet indomitable, Old Man Hill sat facing away from the city in the direction of the sea, awaiting the return of his unfilial son. Piercing Rock's gaping bole was the result of a general's arrow shot in a contest of strength that re-established the allegiance of a rebellious tribe to the emperor. A kindly elephant who deserted the em-

fields during a time of famine dipped his trunk into the Li River to quench his thirst and is commemorated as Elephant Trunk Hill. I climbed Elephant Trunk Hill alone one morning, passing hy the small Buddhisi rebquary tower on its summit, the hilt of the sword thrust into the clephant's neck by a vengeful general. Taken altogether, the mountains of Guilin, one of China's major tourist cities, were once stones carried from central China by conscripted laborers to fill up the South China Sea. The laborers got only as far as Guilin, and the "stones" have remained here ever since, making Guilin the epitome of Chinese landscape when in reality it is a landscape unique to Guilin.

Guilin's importance as a commercial and cultural center began in 214 B.C., when the first Qin emperor built the nearby Lin Canal
—one of the longest canals in the world and used today as an irrigation aqueduct — to connect the Yangtze and the Pearl rivers, thereby establishing a north-south route for military transport and trade. From the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644) to the 1950s, Guillian lin served as the capital of Guangxi Province, which, in southwestern China, was far from Beijing's administrative authority and cultural influence. Headquarters of an American Air Force unit in World War II, Guilin was described by Theodore White, then a foreign correspondent, as "the most lovable and abandoned city in the Orient. For intellectual Americans there was always good conversation; for Americans of a more earthly sort there were women."

For most of its history, Guangxi has been known for four things: its extreme poverty, its aversion to authority, the quality of its fighting men and as a way station for opium shipments passing from India to neighboring Guangdong Province. Given the rebellious nature of Guangxi, it is not surprising that the Taiping Rebellion, which hastened the downfall of the decadent Qing Dynasty, began here, nor that the Northern Expedition. which my grandfather helped lead, had its

starting point in the then capital of Guilin.

Even after the success of the Northern Expedition, which ostensihly stamped out warlordism and unified the nation, Guangxi, dissatisfied with the policies of Chiang's Kuomintang government, threatened more than once to secede. Even today the independent-minded province, a great many of whose inhabitants are members of several ethnic minorities, the largest of which is the Zhuang, is officially known as the Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region.

F Guilin's shan-shui as seen from its mountaintops seems straight out of a landscape painting, by riverboat it is a slowly unfurling horizontal scroll. The Li River cruise starts in Guilin and wends its way 10 Yangshuo, 50 miles (80 kilometers) downstream. Because it was the dry season, our boat didn't dock under Elephant Trunk Hill, the usual site, but at Yangdi, an bour away by bus. Here, where the hillocks resemhle the horns of a goat, we threaded our way past vendors on the shore selling Mao caps and coolie hats, pomelos and panda bear pins, then past those on the river, their slender rafts loaded down with little bags of mandarin oranges or woven hamboo hand-bags, to reach our awaiting vessel.

Once we had weighed anchor, river life flowed past like scenes from time gone by. Tiny villages of several houses apiece dotted the shoreline at distant intervals. Green Lotus Peak announced our arrival in Yangshuo. Evidence of "spiritual pollution" abounded. Joanne's, a restaurant whose sign was written in English, invited us to try their "best Irish coffee." But the most interesting sign in our wanderings through Yangshuo, and certainly the most beautiful, was the single bold Chinese character emblazoned onto the side of a cliff: dai, which can mean many things, including bring and wear. Chinese calligraphy is abstract painting, composed of structure, composition, rhythm, movement and balance and requiring of the



The Li River at Yangshuo.

calligrapher both tranquillity of mind and spontaneity of execution. Some say the dai of Yangshuo comprises eight strokes; some say as many as 14. No one knows who put it there, or when.

But it is not from Guilin's unearthly peaks or on the Li River's hlue-green waters that one gathers a sense of the region or comes to feel the city's rhythm, but on the streets of the city. One morning at dawn, I walked along the Li River Promenade on my way to watch Guilin's elders practice tai ehi in the small acacia-shaded park midway up Wave Restraining Hill. In the still-hlue light of early morning, Guilin was alive with other forms of athleticism: people jogging, playing badminton, pedaling bicycles or huge tricy-eles that pulled wagonloads of people, produce, coal, hamboo or scrap iron. The trickle of cyclists became a steady stream as I entered the campus of Guangxi Teachers College, which in the 14th century was the palace of the emperor's nephew.

In the center of the campus, in the center of town, solitary Single Beauty Peak rose 306 knee-bending steps above Guilin, offering the sheerest climb, highest point, broadest and, after Folded Brocade Mountain, most breathtaking view. By midmorning I found myself on Zhongshan Street, the main thor-oughfare and shopping street, where I bought a stone seal incised with my Chinese name. Still following the bicycle traffic, I crossed Floral Bridge, the tile-roofed and many-arched Song Dynasty beauty that leads to Seven Star Park. Inside the park are caves whose walls are lined with stelae that look like stone newspapers but really are poems carved in rock by visitors, dynastic and contemporary, inspired by Guilin's beauty. Deeper inside Seven Star Cave, stalactites and stalagmites re-enact the drama of Guilin's karst scenery above. The theatrical effect of colored lights "coaching" the rock formations to appear to be what they already resembled seemed melodramatic, besides rohbing the imagination of a differ-ent interpretation. The same was true for Reed Flute Cave, outside Guilin. According to legend, this technicolored grotto is a fragment of a heavenly crystal palace built at the beginning of time and hidden so that mortal eyes might one day gaze on it.

Leslie Lin, a writer who lives in New York, wrote this for-The New York Times.

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Finding 'Real Alaska' Continued from page 7

trails to choose from in the area. mountains, still clad in morning founder and co-owner of the line. myriad sea hirds with melodious

Kayaks and sailboats can be rented to explore the sheltered bay. Most visitors opt for the 12-mile drive to Exit Glacier, the most accessible portion of Kenai Fjords National Park. Leaving the car in a parking lot half a mile from the base of the glacier, visitors stroll along a rocky trail and then clamber up to where they can run their hand along the ice. Along the access trail, vistas of the immense white-blue highway plunging downward take away words and breath. Up close, although it's easier to gauge the gla-cier's true size, the ice resembles styrofoam streaked with hrown.

PARK rangers offer guided hikes and nature walks on summer weekends. The hours vary, and can be checked beforehand at park beadquarters in Seward, near the small-boat harbor. It's possible to take a longer, more demanding hike to the Harding ice field, the source of Exit steep and often slippery terrain. Panoramas are described as breathtaking; bears and mountain goats are a common sight. Rangers recommend the excursion only for those with enough experience and

gursions. Early one cloudy morning in mid-August, my husband and I boarded the 75-foot Kenai Fjords docked in the colorful, bustling small-boat harbor. Above a mixed armada of sailboats, fishing craft and cabin cruisers loomed the

The captain was Pam Oldow.

and 35 other glaciers. The trail is marked 3½ miles — that's as the goat climbs. Visitors are advised to allow the entire day, due to the

For a safe, comfortable yet unforgettable way to explore the park -at least its coastline -a daylong boat tour is a nearly perfect answer. Several companies offer such ex-

During the half hour or so that it took to await the inevitable stragglers, we walked around our craft, one of two hullt in Seattle for the company. A small, efficient galley dispensed tea and coffee and, later, hinch. Seats for some 90 passengers were available either inside, next to oversized picture windows, or outside, on the upper and lower decks.

We opted for the open air.

She told us at the outset not to worry about the weather. A cloudy day was best for viewing wildlife. she maintained. Ten minutes after casting off we cruised within feet of a bald eagle perched atop a rock in perfect profile. A few minutes later a sea otter swam hy on his back, eating a crab for hreakfast, and then a silver salmon leaped grace-fully out of the sea. It was a preview of what the day would hring: har-



Sea lions on Beehive Island.

names like murrelet, guillemot, kittiwake and auklet; a world of puffins, both tufted and horned. Only the elusive whale defied our incan tations, hut nobody complained.

Our skipper commented on hirds, mammals, glaciers, flowers, sea and mountains. Over the loudspeaker, her voice sank to a near whisper when we closed in on a rookery, rose sternly as we pro-ceeded into a hay with a garland of

"Keep the how clear!" she barked, as several passengers came forward with their cameras. "You'll get your pictures later. I've got to see the ice fragments, or we'll end up like another Titanic." We stopped for lunch in from of

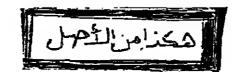
Holgate Glacier, one of three in Aialik Bay that reach all the way to the sea - tidewater glaciers. "Holgate was real busy last night." Pam explained, pointing to what she called "baby bergs" dotting the water. The glacier was still busy at midday. Every so often, the hoom of falling ice would hreak the stillness. Then a tall jet of water would explode up from the sea next to the glacier. From our mooring, Holgate was a crenelated blue mass streaked with two dark morains. Waterfalls and rivulets descended along its edges; tunnels and caves were visible in the ice.

Some distance away, six kayaks made their way across the bay. boats and passengers all clad in yellow. A crew member said that several times a week kayakers and their equipment were dropped off on a small beach within sight of the glacier, to be picked up one or two days later - a wilderness experience, to be sure.

Alberta Eiseman, a writer who lives in Connecticut, wrote this for The New York Times.

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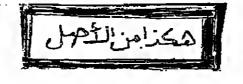
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WALL STREET WATCH

Halcyon Days Expected For Generic Drug Field

By PHILLIP H. WIGGINS

Service Times Service

EW YORK — The generic drug business has turned stronger, reflecting several trends that could carry its \$4 billion in annual U.S. sales past \$11 billion by the mid-1990s. The engines of the expansion, experts say, are the growing consumer acceptance of substitutes for brand names; a wave of opportunities stemming from the expirations of patents on most of the top 100 prescription medicines, and the expected passage of a bill in Congress that could mandate the use of generic pharmaceuticals for Medicare patients.

10 1988 alone, drug products with current annual sales of \$300 million are expected to come off patent, and analysts said that figure should increase to \$800 million in 1989. Generic drugs currently account for 20 per-

Product and

intense.

pricing competition

has been especially

currently account for 20 per-cent of the drug market — twice their share a decade ago -and analysts expect that to siden to 35 percent by the

The generic industry has its problems, however. Product and pricing competition, espe-cially for makers of injectable

medications and drugs in capsule and tablet form, has been especially intense. And the cycle of profits from generics averages only 6 to 12 months before profit margins are squeezed by

competition.

A.L. Laboratories, based in Fort Lee, New Jersey, reported earnings of 73 cents a share in 1987, up from 61 cents in 1986. Michael Harshbarger, an analyst at Hayes & Griffith Inc. in Chicago, said he expected 1988 results to reach 85 cents a share. Other generic-drug makers likely to profit in the coming months include Biocraft Laboratories, Barr Laboratories, Bolar Macanagaritical Co. and Bar Pharmacantical. Pharmaceutical Co. and Par Pharmaceutical.

Biocraft, based in Elmwood Park, New Jersey, is a leading maker of tablet-form antibiotics and has a 15 percent to 20 percent share of the market for all penicillin and synthetic penicillin products made in the United States. Those products generate about 60 percent of its revenues.

BARR is a favorite of Jerry Trepell of Swergold, Chefitz & Sinsabaugh Inc. in New York, although the small number of shares available makes its stock difficult to buy. Barr, based in Northvale, New Jersey, is attempting to enter the liquid drug market with pedioziole, a pediatric antibiotic, for which it is seeking the approval of the Food and Drug Administration. In its fiscal year 1987, Barr earned 64 cents a share on sales of \$60 million. That was up from 59 cents a share, on sales of \$43.3

- Results for the first six months of this year were depressed by production declines resulting from construction of a new plant, and Mr. Trepell says earnings for the year probably will be held to between 55 and 60 cents a share.

Bolar, which is based in Copiague, New York, specializes in the manufacture of complex compounds. It is broadening its scope Stuart Levine, who recently initiated coverage of Bolar for

Gruntal & Co., says he expects Bolar earnings to rise to \$1.30 a share in 1988 from 91 cents in 1987. Also recommended by Mr. Levine as a "buy" is the stock of Par Pharmaceutical Inc., a New lineary York Stock Exchange company based in Spring Valley, New York

York.

Among the generic drug companies having difficulties are
Duranted Pharmaceuticals Inc., of Cincinnatt, Lymphonical Inc. of Rosemont, Illinois, and Mylan Laboratories Inc. of Pitisburgh. Dutamed has had manufacturing problems with its prescription line of conjugated estrogen tablets, Lyphomed Inc. has been investigated by the FDA for its manufacturing practices, and Mylan's results have been flat because it has been unable to displicate the success of Maxizide, its drug for hypertension.

Thrifts In U.S. **Post Loss**

\$6.8 Billion Sets Record for Year

United Press Internationa WASHINGTON - Savings and loan institutions had a quarterly loss of \$3.2 billion, the U.S. government said Thursday, creating a record \$6.8 billion loss for the year. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates the savings and loan industry, said the losses were concentrated in Texas and other Southwestern states.

The 1987 loss contrasted with 1986 earnings of \$132 million. It was the deepest decline in earnings since savings institutions lost \$4.6 billion in 1981.

The board said that savings and loans in Texas and other South-western states had been hurt badly by the collapse of oil prices, but that two-thirds of the industry in other regions had \$1.3 billion in carnings in the fourth quarter and \$6.6 billion in carnings for the year.

James Barth, the board's chief economist, said, "Thrifts reported positive net operating income for 1987, but net nonoperating losses, including those on the sale of assets and provisions for loan losses, continued to be the main source of industry problems."

"Clearly," he said, "the many are being pulled by the few, as thrift losses in the fourth quarter continued to be concentrated."

Only 20 thrifts, most in the Southwest, accounted for \$2.1 biltion in losses, he said.

The board has announced a consolidation program, called the Southwest Plan, to try to resolve problems of ailing thrifts.

The 345 thrifts that are insolvent lost \$3.2 billioo in the fourth quarter and \$9.5 billion for the year.

Unprofitable thrifts, most of them still solvent, reported losses of \$4.5 billion for the fourth quar-ter with 1987 losses at \$13.4 billion.

Over all, there was a decrease in the annualized return on assets of the thrift industry from minus .60 percent in the third quarter to mi-nus 1.02 percent in the fourth. The nualized return for all thrifts in 1987 was minus 56 percent.

By Thomas C. Hayes

In Dallas, where 29.1 percent of

declined by more than 15 percent

With the overall markets of other

big Texas cities such as Austin, San

Antonio and Fori Worth also in

shambles, many analysts and exec-

utives say they believe the heavy real estate losses suffered by Texas

banks and savings institutions will

continue to mount well into 1989

"We've got a long way to go," said Richard W. Fisher, a Dallas

investment adviser.
First RepublicBank Corp. be-

came the latest casualty last week,

when real estate-related losses

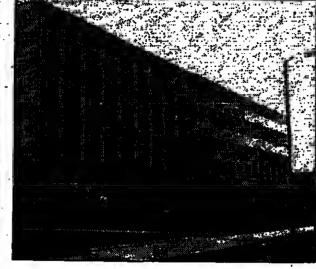
and perhaps beyond.

The Real Estate Crisis

Is Deepening in Texas



Herald Eribune



Brian Beazer, chairman of the fast-growing Beazer PLC, and company headquarters in Bath.

U.K.'s Beazer Expands Explosively Construction Company Now Aims for U.S. Connection

New York Times Service

LONDON — A quiet, self-styled "colorless character" whose idea of a good time is reading theology, Brian Beazer seems a bit miscast as the charman of one of Britain's fastest-growing companies, Beazer PLC. Since 1983, this construction and building-materials concern has expanded 15-fold to become a \$2 billion-a-year enterprise, mainly through an extremely aggressive acquisi-

Mr. Beazer, 53, is a six-day-a-week, 14-hour-aday worker, renowned for the exhaustive research he does on the companies he wants to buy. Typi-cally, according to one of his financial advisers, he will show up at the acquired company's headquar-ters at 7 A.M. one morning shortly after the deal is completed with a detailed game plan in hand, including who goes and who stays.

"Beazer won't rest until he's put together one of the hieract construction forms in the model?" wild

the biggest construction firms in the world," said Anthony Williams, an analyst at Phillips & Drew, a London brokerage house.

Today, the key step in Beazer PLC's global drive is Koppers Co., a Pittsburgh-based building-materials concern. Three weeks ago, a group lead by Beazer launched an unsolicited \$1.27 billion bid for Koppers, which rejected the offer. Last weekend Beazer increased its offer from \$45 a share or nearly \$1.6 billion. And Wednesday. \$56 a share, or nearly \$1.6 billion. And Wednesday night, after Koppers said it had arranged to bor-row more than \$1 billion for a defense war chest, Beazer announced that it would raise its cash offer

The proposed Koppers takeover has worried some fund managers in the City of London financial district, who say that Beazer's torrid growth pace is too risky. Indeed, since Beazer launched its initial bid for Koppers in early March, its stock price has dropped 14 percent to 177 pence, or \$3.24 a share, as some investors bailed out. · Mr. Beazer became chairman in 1983 upon the

death of his father. Cyril, a stonemason who built the company doing postwar restoration work of classic buildings in Bath. Clearly Mr. Beazer has transformed the corporation bearing his name. Some investors who have sold their shares think he

is overly ambitious.

"The growth is so fast that it worries me," said an institutional investor, who recently sold some of his company's Beazer holdings. "And Koppers represents a huge further move, funded by debt."

In a complex financial package, the cash offer is being made through a group, called BNS Inc., led by Beazer but with its two investment banks, Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. and County. Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. and County NatWest Ltd., also taking an equity stake. In addition, a syndicate of commercial hanks, led by Citbank of New York, is providing loans to help

The investment banks describe their financial The investment banks describe their financial assistance role as primarily "bridge financing," which means they will eventually sell their stake in BNS to Beazer. For Beazer, the advantage of the arrangement is that is allows the company to fund a major acquisition without issuing new shares. And because BNS is a separate entity, whose financial obligations are not on Beazer's balance sheet, the British company can proceed without directly assuming a huge debt burden.

For its part, Koppers is struggling to escape Beazer's unwelcome embrace. There were rumors that other British hidden are thin Mean.

that other British bidders, notably Hanson PLC and Redland PLC, might come in as "white knights" to buy Koppers, but neither has yet shown any inclination to jump into the fray.

Without rival suitors, Koppers has said it is considering a resultation of the same and the same and the same area.

considering a recapitalization program — essentially buying stockholder loyalty by borrowing heavily to make a large one-time dividend payout. It disclosed that it had arranged to borrow \$1.13 billion from its banks and would add another \$600

---- See BEAZER, Page 16

Microchip Pact Broke Rules, **GATT Unit Says**

Trade has ruled that Japan's agreement with the United States to maintain high prices for its exports of microchips broke the rules of the rade organization, the European Community said Thursday.

But the GATT panel ruled that

there was not enough evidence to support another EC complaint against the 1986 agreement be-

ween Washington and Tokyo.
The EC's Executive Commis said in a statement Thursday that the findings of the panel, set up at the community's request, had been circulated to the parties involved. "We expect the GATT Council

to adopt the panel's conclusion on May 4," the EC external relations commissioner, Willy De Clercq, said. "We hope that Japan will quickly implement fully the panel's conclusions and end the system of fixing prices."

The 1986 agreement settled a long dispute over U.S. charges that Japanese companies were dnmping microchips — the semiconducting circuits in computers and most modern electronic goods — at un-fairly low prices on the U.S. mar-

The community charged that the agreement broke GATT rules because keeping Japanese export prices high improved the competi-tive position of U.S. microchip exporters and raised the costs for EC users of such products.

The 12 EC uations import 60 percent of the semiconductors they use, of which 24 percent come from the United States and 11 percent from Japan. The total value of imports for 1985 was put at \$2.7 billion.

Separately, an EC commission spokesman said the GATT deci-sion did oot alter anti-dumping measures taken last year by the community against certain types of Japanese semiconductors.

EC exports in the field were \$1.25 billion in 1985. The main European producers are Philips NY of the Netherlands, Siemens AG of West Germany and Thom-

Compiled by Our Stuff From Departies In Washington, a spokesman for the U.S. trade representative. Clay-General Agreement on Tariffs and ton K. Yeutter, said that the ruling will not necessarily invalidate the U.S.-Japan agreement.

The finding must be adopted hy the GATT Council in Geneva to be

The U.S.-Japanese agreement itself ran into problems in April when President Ronald Reagan accused Japan of not sticking to its side of the hargain. He imposed special import duties on \$300 mil-lion worth of Japanese exports of

power tools. (AFP, AP, Reuters, UPI)

U.S. Reports Rises in Income And Spending

WASHINGTON - Personal income in the United States rose 0.9 percent last month, leading to similarly substantial increases in consumer spending and savings, the Commerce Department

said Thursday.

The department cited farm subsidy payments and cost-ofliving adjustments in govern-ment payment programs. Incomes had risen 0.3 per-

cent in January and 0.8 percent in December. Consumer spending rose 0.7 percent in February, after

gains of 0.1 percent in January and 0.8 percent in December. Economists said the Fehruary increase dispelled lingering fears that consumers were slowing their purchases be-cause of the October stock

market collapse.

The personal savings rate, which is savings as a percentage of disposable income, rose to 5.2 percent in February from 4.8 percent in January. The February rate was the highest since October, when it

Currency Rates

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Houston metropolitan area is unlikely to require much new office space until the next century.

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in deposits. Its past-due real estate loans soured to \$2.1 billion by the end of 1987, up from \$212.4 million at the end of 1986. In the aftermath of the state's building binge earlier in the decade, along with the economic problems resulting from a steep finance transactions involving land drop in oil prices, all but one of the or commercial real estate.

Foreclosures Rise at Alarming Rate seven largest banks in Texas have been forced to seek government bailouts or mergers with out-of-state institutions. Of the state's 281 savings institutions, 104 are techni-DALLAS - Property foreclosures and past-due mortgage pay-ments are still rising at alarming rates in Texas, statistics show. cally insolvent, largely because of the weak real estate sector.

- If recent trends continue, the Without a huge government bai-lout — one that could cost at least \$25 billion — many experts say crop of buildings or raw land picked up from defaulted loans could nearly double, to about \$20 billion this year, with savings insti-tutions accounting for about \$15 they are pessimistic that the spreading problems can be con-tained anytime soon. billion of that amount.

At the end of 1987, Dallas and Mr. Fisher said he feared that regulators at the Federal Savings &

Houston had a total of 82 million square feet of vacant office space. Loan Insurance Corp. and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. were That is more than enough to house on the verge of becoming over-whelmed by the hillions of dollars' worth of foreclosed property comall the office workers in Atlanta, the 10th largest metropolitan area in the United States. ing under their control in the The situation is especially dire in Houston, where 31.8 percent of the Southwest. His big concern, said, is that the agencies will wait too long before deciding to sell large amounts of property in a short period, taking whatever price they can get and further depressing office space is vacant, the highest percentage in the country, according to the Office Network, a na-tional market-research firm based Houston. Given this glut, the the market.

"If they can't manage it extraor-dinarily well, we could see a much deeper depression in our real estate markets in Texas," he said. "I wish them well, but I'm very skeptical."

existing space is empty, the situa-tion is only slightly better. Busi-nesses filled an additional 4 million The situation has drained the fisquare feet last year. At that rate, it would take eight years to occupy what already exists. But many buildings are either poorly situated or shoddily built and will eventualnancial resources of eyen respected and formerly well-capitalized de-velopers who have banded thouvelopers who have banded thou-sands of properties back to lenders through foreclosures. As of last September, \$8.6 billion in fore-closed property was held by savings institutions, according to the Fed-eral Home Loan Bank of Dallas, ly be razed, many people in the real estate industry say.

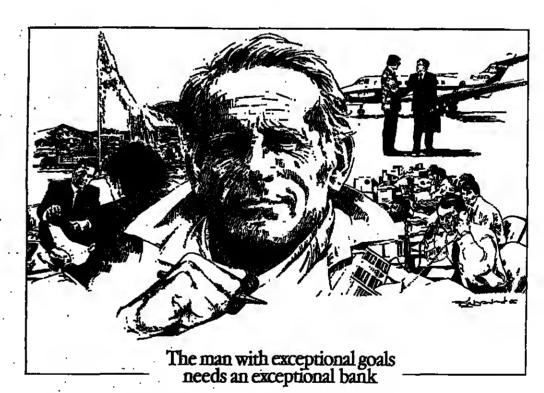
The residential market is not nearly as depressed. Still, the Houston area leads the United States in An additional \$3.2 billion worth of property was held by banks, according to Sheshunoff & Co., a mortgage defaults, and average home prices in Houston and Dallas

research concern in Austin. More ominous are the soaring totals for delinquent mortgages and nonperforming real estate loans. These are loans 60 days past due at savings institutions and 90 days past due at banks. Their numbers have been a reliable predictor of trends for real estate foreclo-sures. At the end of September, the combined figure exceeded \$18 bil-

The toll on profits and equity has been devastating. The 281 Texas savings institutions collectively lost \$12.2 billion in the past three years. Their net worth was a negative \$6.1 billion at the end of November, the forced that bank holding company, the state's largest, to seek \$1 billion in government aid to quell a runoff most recent figure available, ac-cording to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas.

Some industry experts say they believe the real estate crisis has grown increasingly acute in the past six months.

They point to the rising foreclosures as well as the widespread reluctance of lenders io the state to



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excess of US\$5.7 billion.

Express Company, which has

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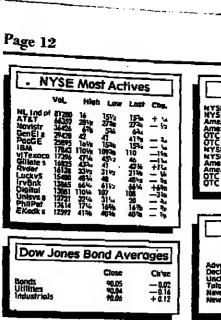


TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK

An American Express company

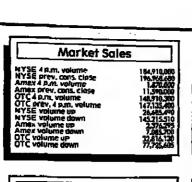
The Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.



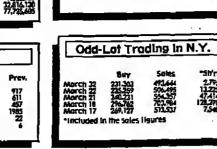


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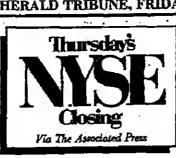


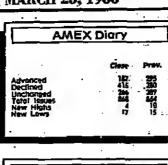
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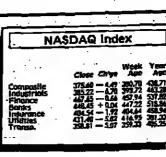
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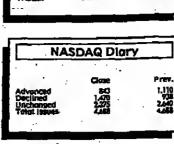




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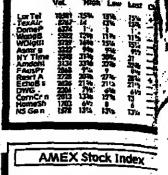


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MARTS: Stock Prices Skid in N.Y. and London

(Continued from Page 1)

Securities Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Bank of Japan has been propping up the dollar io recent weeks to prevent Japanese institutions from having to report losses on dollar-denominated holdings for the year ending March 31. The market is gearing for a possible pluoge in the U.S. currency when Japan's financial year ends.

In addition, an announcement Wednesday by OPEC that it would hold a meeting in the first

OPEC that it would hold a meeting in the first week of April caused oil prices to surge Wednesday and Thursday. The climb revived worries about inflation in both Europe and the Despite Thursday's stock decline, analysts

predicted that corporate takeover activity and signs of health in the U.S. economy would keep a cushion under Wall Street.

The Dow average hit 2,087.37 a week ago, its highest level since the October stock market collapse, after a six-week rally of nearly 200

Fueling that uppurn was an unprecedented surge of corporate mergers and acquisitions. It continued Thursday, as a number of takeoverlinked stocks bucked the downward trend. Encouraging the takeovers, and providing

support for the market's recent rally, was the growing perception that October's stock market plunge cheapened stocks but did not throw the

The government revised its figures on fourth-

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quarter growth in the gross national product to 4.8 percent from the previous 4.5 percent.

On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Nikkei average loss 113.95 points, or 0.4 percent, to

close at 25,781.28.
Stock prices in Frankfurt also fell, with the Stock prices in Frankfurt also fell, with the FAZ iodex dropping 7.13 points to 467.01.

Until Thursday, West German shares had been buoyed by the relative steadiness of the dollar and by a widespread feeling that prices represented bargains, especially for exporters. "When the FAZ index was at 400, this was O.K., but maybe oot oow," an analyst said. Amsterdam's CBS all-share index fell 2.1 points, to 84.1. The all-share Swiss index eased 2.3 points, to 852.7. Norwegian shares fell in hectic trading.

Milan's MIB iodex rose 0.28 percent. Swed-ish, Finnish and Belgian shares also rose. On the New York Stock Exchange, NL Industries preferred was the most active issue, up

IBM was off 1% to 110. Digital Equipment was down 3½ to 107%. Cray Research was down 1½ to 78 and Texas Instruments was down 1½ 10 4914

plunge cheapened stocks but did not throw the economy off track.

Among the blue chips, General Electric was off % to 41%, General Motors was off 1% to 71, Fresh evidence of a steady economy was provided as the U.S. government released figures Thursday showing that personal income rose 0.9 percent to February.

The government revised its figures of features and figures as features.

(Reuters, UPI, AP) 2000年10日 1000年10日 10

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hectic trading.

The Paris Bourse indicator closed 0.72 percent higher, but lost ground in informal late

AT&T followed, down 1/2 to 2714. Navistar was third, unchanged at 6%.

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NYSE Highs-Lows

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Ex-Broker Is Charged In Guinness Scandal

LONDON — A former London stockbroker voluntarily returned to Britain from Los Angeles on Thursday and was arrested oo charges of stealing more than £13 million (\$24 million) in the Guinness brewery scandal.

The former broker, Anthony Parnes, 42, is accused of helping to increase the price of Guinness PLC shares illegally in 1986 when the company took over Distillers Co. Mr. Parnes, who was held for six months in Los Angeles on an extradition warrant, was charged with diverting the funds through false accounting within Guinness. Prosecutors say he used the money to help fund a share-support operation to prop up Guinness stock in the

takcover battle. Guinness wanted higher stock prices because part of the takeover bid, which ultimately succeeded, included an exchaoge of Guinness shares for shares io Distillers.

Prosecutors said Mr. Parnes, one of six people charged in the scandal, was paid £3.35 million for setting up the stock-support scheme.

Appearing in court on Thursday, Mr. Parnes pleaded not guilty and was freed on £500,000 bail.

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S&P 100 Index Options

S&P 100 Index; High 25457 | Inv: 25383 | Close: 253,77 —8,57

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Herald de Eribune

London Metals March 24

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Boesky to Start 3 Years in Prison

Renters WASHINGTON - Ivan F. Boesky, the architect of the biggest known insider trading scandal in Wall Street history, will begin a three year prison sentence in Cali-fornia on Thursday, U.S. officials

"He's in our custody right now," a spokeswoman for the U.S. Bu-reau of Prisons said. She would not disclose his whereabouts, but Mr. Boesky, 51, is expected to serve his sentence at Lompoc Prison in Cali-

Mr. Boesky was a major player in Wall Street takeover battles before he settled civil insider trading charges in November 1986. As part of the settlement, he agreed to pay \$100 million in penalties. He plead-ed guilty in April 1987 to one criminal charge stemming from his trad-ing in the shares of one company. the Fischbuch Corp.

Page 11		INTERNATIONAL HERALD TI	RIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1988			**
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MISINESS ROUNDUP

Chemical to Sell U.K. Mortgage Unit

LONDON - Chemical Bank id Thursday that it was planning sell its British home mortgage bsidiary. It said it had transned part of its corporate finance am, which had been securitizing hemical's mortgage assets, to the ondon merchant bank Baring

The subsidiary, which began operating in 1981, has about £1.3 billion in loans outstanding.

Britain now generally requires banks to hold only 0.5 percent of Chemical to shift its focus from

wire Reports Earnings Rise **3elow Analysts' Predictions**

HONG KONG — Swire Pacific Id. reported Thursday that net ofit for 1987 rose 34.8 percent, to 40. billion Hong Kong dollars 307 million) from 1.78 billion

The conglomerate attributed the ic in earnings to the sound perforance of Cathay Pacific Airways d. in which it holds a 50 percent terest, and to improved profits in e property division. Swire's reve-te for the year was 20.17 billion illars, up 21.5 percent from 16.6 lijon in 1986.

But the results were less than ock analysts had been predicting. fter Cathay Pacific's report on oaday that earnings had surged percent in 1987, to 2.12 billion illars, many analysts had predict-that Swire would show a net rise more than 50 percent, to 2.70 _ llion or 2.80 billion.

"I think they're holding someing back for 1988," an analyst the British brokerage said. He said the group probably anted to balance this year's and st year's performance by booking

ESSEN. West Germany— ied. Krupp GmbH said Thurs-ty that world group revenue in 87 fell 10.7 percent to a provi-paal 14.1 billion Deutsche marks 82 hillion from 15.8 billion DM

8.3 billion) from 15.8 billion DM

d added that profit for the year

The steel and engineering group tributed the decline in 1987 profit

restructuring within the compa-

and lower volume of payment

tilements, Last July, Krupp said

rnings would deteriorate in 1987

cause of worsening prospects for steel subsidiary. Krupp Stahl

Krupp had world group net prof-of 126 million Deutsche marks in

86 (\$74.5 million), up from 124 lilion DM in 1985.

Rute \cap

LONDON — Guinness PLC,

: British-Irish beverage giant, d Thursday that pretax profit & 8.5 percent to £408 million 148 million) in 1987, compared

th £376 million in 1986, although

mings were constrained by exange rate fluctuations.

Several British companies, rerting less buoyant profits for last

ar, have been citing changes in currency market, where the

itish pound in particular has

en strong. The rising pound

ids to make British products

we expensive, thus cutting sales. well as reducing the sterling val-of profits earned abroad.

Guinness said that last year's

ofit would have been £12 million

llion to £32 million.

ould also show a decline.

profits under the 1988 accounts in-

Many analysts said corporate profits might show a decline in 1988 after the global stock market collapse last October. Cathay said Monday that it would be difficult to match its 1987 results this year.

Swire also reported a sharp revaluation in net asset values to 9.51 Hong Kong dollars per class A share, from 5.78 dollars, and to .90 dollars per class B share, from .16 dollars.

It reported a 4.02 hillion dollar increase in its valuation reserves against 634 million in 1986, reflecting the higher market value of its vestment properties.

Net borrowings fell to 6.63 bil-lion dollars from 7.11 billion a year earlier, a result of successful property sales, the company said. Swire's chairman, Michael Miles, said later that analysts may have overestimated the group's results by not recognizing that its holding in Cathay Pacific was di-

luted to 50 percent from 54 percent after the airline issued more than 200 million new shares to China International Trust & Investment ert of its property development Corp. last year,

> prices and volume sales in section steel and fuel, and fewer payment settlements of industrial plant and

The New York-based bank said in Britain. The Bank of England that while the mortgage unit was recently raised its standards for quite profitable, Chemical felt it capital adequacy, the amount a could put its capital to better use. bank must hold in reserves for each

The sale is part of an effort by the value of home mortgages in Chemical to shift its focus from their reserves, a lower percentage than for many other types of loans.

But the easier standards apply only to mortgages made in the bank's home market. Because Chemical is a U.S.-based bank, it would bave to hold twice as much capital under the new rules as British-based banks, making mortgages more costly, a spokeswoman for Chemical said.

Chemical said it preferred to deploy its assets in foreign exchange, money market and bond trading, fund management, specialized capital raising loan syndications, swaps and electronic banking.

The bank said it received a cash payment for the transfer to Baring Brothers of its five-person corporate finance team, which previously handled efforts to securitize home mortgages. It did not specify the amount of the payment.

Chemical is one of several lenders in Britain that have tried to bundle mortgages into a package to be bought and sold as a security.

A sale helps the lender raise fresh cash for new mortgages. Securitiz-mg and selling the loans removes them from the bank's balance sheet and eliminates the need to set aside reserves for them.

While the market for such issues in the United States totals billions of dollars, the British market, slightly more than a year old, is very small. In 15 months, about \$2 billion of such securities have been

Crupp Revenue Declined 10.7% in 1987 Revenues were burt by lower orders fell to 16.92 billion DM

from 17.54 billion. Revenue from engineering fell to 2.94 billion DM from 3.28 billion, arms orders, Krupp said,
Orders fell to 14.7 billion DM in
fell to 3.07 billion DM in 1987 from

Krupp's total revenue fell to steel production, 18 percent on 16.29 billion DM in 1987 from 18.08 billion DM in 1986, and total trading.

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (CDRs)

Third Quarter Report of the three month period ended December 31. 1987 wilt available in Amsterdam at

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope NV, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,

COMPANY N.V. n, 18th March 1988.

The undersigned announces that the

en used. It said profit increased ridwide except in the United iles, where earnings dipped £6 to concentrate resources on the fu-The previous year's exchange tional spirits and beer brands," said Anthony Tennant, the compaies would also have produced a 49 million increase in sales, uch fell 9.3 percent to £2.81 bil-n.from £3.1 hillion. The compa-

Despite Currency Changes The company's trading profit

charge in the previous year. Guinness said the credit includes

putes growing out of the company's 1986 takeover of Distillers PLC. Guinness shares closed at 307 pence on the London Stock Ex-

British Unions Ask Ford To Revive Plans for Plant

LONDON - British labor union leaders flew to Detroit Thursday in a last-disch effort to persuade Ford Motor Co. to build a £40 million (\$73 million) electronic components plant in Scotland that would create 1,000 jobs.

Ford scrapped the plans last week when the unions rejected an greement for single-union representation at the proposed plant in Dundee. The decision triggered an outcry throughout Britain

against the perceived obstinacy of the nation's labor unions. Norman Willis, general secretary of the Trades Union Conress, and Gavin Laird, leader of the engineers' union, said they

oped to persuade the company to change its mind. "I don't want to be over-optimistic because Ford does not mess about." Mr. Laird said. "They made a decision - a very firm lecision — and we have a monumental task, but I am hopeful." He is head of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the only mion that Ford had agreed to recognize.

"All the conditions that gave rise to the original decision to go to Dundee are in place." Mr. Laird said. The delegation left a day after the Trades Union Congress

Britain's national labor federation, agreed to Ford's demands for a single union. Prodded by Ford's decision to scrap the plans, the TUC's General Council on Wednesday approved single-union epresentation, 23-15. The Transport and General Workers' Union, Britain's largest

nion, remained opposed. The transport union represents two-hirds of Ford's more than 32,000 British workers. The five-member delegation is expected to spend several days

Stockman Leaving Salomon for Blackstone

By Alison Leigh Cowan

NEW YORK — The Blackstone Group has lured David A. Stockman away from Salomon Brothers. where he has been a managing director since he left the White House

Mr. Stockman, who confirmed the switch late Wednesday, joins a growing exodus of bankers and deal makers who are leaving large firms for smaller "boutique firms." Blackstors, which is headed by Peter G. Peterson, a former secretary of commerce, is a relative newcomer to Wall Street.

At Blackstone, Mr. Stockman, 41, who was the White House budget director from 1981 to 1985, will be the fifth general partner of the merchant banking firm, which has recently raised \$650 million to invest in friendly takeover deals.

He will also direct a new firm. Stockman & Co., a Blackstone affiliate, where he will provide research and advisory services.

"There are certain kinds of research services and strategic advisory stuff he likes to do that is not of a financial type, but of a strategic type, that takes advantage of macro issues, trade patterns," Mr. Peterson said, "So he'll have two



David A. Stockman

Mr. Stockman said, "I am interto glom on to things and study that

The financial arrangements were not disclosed. Mr. Stockman said would join Blackstone in a few days. Telephone calls to Salomon. officials were not returned.

advisory roles in two of the largest my own shop."

takeovers in recent months. It rep-resented Sony in its \$2 billion acquisition of CBS Records last year and more recently represented Firestone Tire & Rubher Co., which is being acquired for \$2.6 billion by Bridgestone Corp. of Ja-

Mr. Peterson said he wanted Mr. Stockman to bolster the firm's emerging merchant banking business in Japan, "We think David will be an immensely valuable asset in meeting that goal," he said, "He brings a global perspective to husiness and financial issues. He is very familiar with United States and Japanese government policies. And he is widely respected in Japan."

Mr. Stockman said his departure from Salomon, which has lost other senior hankers, was unrelated to the firm's well-publicized internal ested more in the longer-term stra-tegic issues that corporations have think they're being addressed," he to grapple with. I'm more of a resaid, "It was not so much concern search and analysis guy who likes about anything inside Salamon as it was a compelling opportunity to be on my own."

"My experience at Salomon was absolutely agreeable, and I have high regard for John Gutfreund," he said, of Salomon's chairman. It was a good group of guys and I enjoy the work. There's one thing I Blackstone has played important couldn't do there - which is have

U.S. Bank Results Expected to Be Solid but Lackluster

NEW YORK — Analysts expect solid but unspectacular first-quarter results for big U.S. banks, with earnings underpinned by good net interest margins, fairly strong trading gains, better loan quality and slower growth in ex-

Brazilian interest payments on debt will not be recorded as income for the January-March period, analysis said. Nor will fees from many leveraged huyouts, mergers and acquisitions

that are just getting under way.

But "the quarter will look O.K.," said Ronald Mandle, an analyst at PaineWebber Inc., with banks posting "all-right margins and im-proving credit quality."

Banks will use proceeds from asset sales and

tax credits to build their equity positions, which were weakened by large additions in 1987 to reserves for losses on Third World loans, analysts said. Richard Fredericks of Montgomery Securities said that "nonperforming loans could hopefully be down.

Livia Asher of Fox-Pitt Kelton Inc. said banks were likely to report respectable loan volume, with consumer loans rising though at a slower rate. Credit card growth will be flat, she

Woods said the surprisingly benign economic of buildings we didn't even know existed."

climate that prevailed in the first quarter would Manufacturers Hanover has said it will sell assets in 1988 for a \$230 million net gain, Its help the banks. Lawrence Cohn of Merrill Lynch & Co. expeets fairly strong results in bond and foreign exchange trading. But even Bankers Trust New York Corp., a star in currency trading, will be

unable to match its trading performance in the fourth quarter of 1987, he predicted. We haven't had the kind of volume and violent moves in the currency markets that

characterized last year." Mr. Cohn said. Mr. Cohn expects that fee income "will be O.K., but seasonally the first quarter tends to be pretty low." Mergers and acquisitions and leveraged buyouts "have resumed with a ven-geance," he said, "These will entail some attractive fees, but I don't know if they will show up

Frank Desantis of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said Manufacturers Hanover Corp., the sixth largest U.S. bank company. and Bankers Trust, the eighth largest, stood to benefit most from the surge in buyout activity. Robert Albertson of Goldman, Sachs ques-

tioned whether investment banking had recovered from a soft lourth quarter, however, Mr. Cohn said asset sales would be a theme redicted.

In U.S. banking throughout 1988, but mostly James McDermott of Keefe, Bruyette & later in the year. "We'll see here and there sales

sale this quarter of an investment management unit is expected to yield a \$17 million after-tax gain, and it is planning to sell a credit processing service for about \$5 million. Carole Berger of C.J. Lawrence also expects

asset sales from Citicorp and Chase Manhattan Corp. Chase said it would record a \$120 million net gain on sales of a Paris building and a computer subsidiary. But compliance with new financial account-

ing standards requiring banks to record credit card and mortgage fees over the duration of a loan, instead of at its start, will negatively affect some banks this quarter, analysts said. "The most noticeable number will be Citi-

corp hecause mortgage origination is such a big business for them. Mr. Cohn said. Citicorp said that the new accounting rule would reduce income by \$70 million spread over the year. Loans are still strong in New England and

the Southeast, analysis said, and strong exports will aid the Midwest, Banks in the southwestern United States will have problems and California banks will have good margins, they said. The quarter will also be marked by banks' aggressive use of tax credits, a by-product of

1987 additions to loan reserves.

🐼 Indigo Take-off

Inn tow-priced growth bargains that Indige accentified into an index late last "Databet rose from an agaregate of 105 points to IET in advance of a mid-March correction which depend the index bod to 170. Write phane, fan as teles for complimentary to point, on which there are and to accel Indige Index Find is expected to overtake the index itself in a drive now expected to hundle 400.

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FINANCIAL NEWS FROM BLAIT INDUSTRIES BATINDUSTRIES -A RECORD

Year to December 1987 Year to December 1986 --10% £17,208m £19,167m GROUP TURNOVER £1,393m £1,394m PRE-TAX PROFIT EARNINGS PER SHARE **—1%** 53.51p 52.78p +18% 14.30p 16.90p DIVIDEND PER SHARE

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a major restructuring of the rapany's business and the sale of retail operations. **lolis-Royce** leports Profits

limbed 30%

said the sales figures also reflect-

Results
LONDON — Rolls-Royce PLC. e British airlime engine maker, id Thursday that it had pretax ofits of £156 million (\$285 milm) last year, 30 percent higher

Sales for the company, which is sold off by the Conservative vernment last year, were up by 3 percent, to a record £2.06 bila from £1.8 billion the previous

Sales in the United States mbed sharply, to £733 million m £497 million the previous at despite an unfavorable trend the dollar exchange rate. The mpany said sales in Asia and istralia were lower.

We have been able to face arply increased net expenditure research and development and Il deliver healthily increased ofits," the company chairman. Francis Tombs, said.

Research and development anding climbed by more than 40 reent to £187 million, mainly as esult of work on the V2500 and 1211-542 aircraft engines. The mpany's order book stood at 3 hillion at the end of 1987. wn slightly from 1986. Rolis-Royce is a separate com-

ny from the luxury automaker ills-Royce Motor Cars LTD... nich is a unit of Vickers PLC.

rose 1.5 percent to £452 million, while profit after tax rose 7.6 percent to £281 million.

£188 million from the disposal of subsidiaries and a reversal of part of last year's charge. The charge covered assets involved in legal dis-

change, down from 316 pence at Wednesday's close. Reflecting its restructuring, the

ther if 1986 exchange rates had from 81 percent a year earlier.

Mr. Tennant took over from the

Suinness Raises Profit 8.5%

The company benefited from an extraordinary credit of £217 million, after recording a £125 million

company's debt to equity ratio fell to 57 percent at the end of last year

"We have already restructured the business to enable management ture development of our internany's chief executive.

former chairman and chief executive Ernest Saunders, who is facing 40 charges in Britain related to Guinness's takeover of Distillers.

1987 from 15.4 billion in 1986, 3.19 billion in 1986, mainly because mainly because of poor business in of less demand for weapons. steel and trading, Krupp said. The industrial plant revenue fell to industrial plant sector reported a 2.33 billion DM from 2.82 billion. slight improvement in orders de-spite the rise in the value of the Deutsche mark, as did the electron-ic sector.

and orders orders for this sector rose to 2.20 billion DM from 2.00 billion, boosted by orders from East Asia for steel production

Domestic orders [ell 12 percent to 8.3 billion DM, while foreign orders rose 7 percent to 6.5 billion, to 774 million DM from 671 milmainly as a result of improved ex- lion DM, but in steel it fell to 5.45 ports of engineering goods and in- billion DM from 5.28 billion. Of

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At the Annual General Meeting held on March 15, 1988 it was decided to pay a dividend of U.S.\$1.25 per share on or after April 6, 1988 to shareholders of record on March 16, 1988 and to holders of bearer shares

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Dollar Drops Amid Demand for Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputcher NEW YORK - The dollar sank against all major foreign currencies Thursday as demand for yen accelerated with the approach of Japan's new fiscal year.

"The dollar suffered continuous declines throughout the day," said Simon Fischer, a foreign exchange trader at Bear, Stearns & Co. "The currency was weak when we walked in the door, following its decline in Asian markets. And it was even weaker when trading closed."

The dollar closed in New York at 125.60 yen, down more than a yen from 126.85 at Wednesday's close, and at 1.6770 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6915. It closed at 5.6995 French francs, down from 5.7460, and at 1.3865 Swiss francs. from 1.3985.

It also dropped against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8420, compared with \$1.8370.

The dollar was also pressured by a prediction from Martin Feldstein, former chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economie Advisers, that it would plummet to 115 yen within 12 months, Mr. Fischer said.

Mr. Feldstein, now a professor at payments. Harvard University, said in a

Oil Prices Rise

Again on Hope

Stirred by OPEC

LONDON — The price of North Sea Brent, the most

widely traded international

crude, rose 30 cents a barrel

Thursday in Europe on hopes

engendered by the scheduling

Although prices fell from their highs, Brent blend for delivery within 15 days elosed

30 cents higher at \$15.50 a

On the New York Mercan-

tile Exchange, the May con-

tract for West Texas Interme

diate, the benehmark U.S. crude, closed at \$16.97, up 11

cents after rising nearly 50 cents on Wednesday.

since Wednesday, when Ril-

wanu Lukman, president of

the Organization of Petroleum

Exporting Countries, said the

cartel's price monitoring com-

mittee would meet in April. The market hopes OPEC will

defend its \$18 à barrel target.

Prices have risen steadily

of an OPEC meeting.

the dollar has intensified in recent **London Dollar Rates** weeks as data showing strong economic and monetary growth in Japan bolstered expectations of higher interest rates there. The dollar's decline against the

yen had been braked, however, by a

belief that Japanese institutions

and the Bank of Japan would buy

dollars to keep the currency from

tions will have to declare losses on

Also contributing to the dollar's

decline, European traders said, was

the release of February figures

showing a 0.9 percent rise in U.S.

personal income and 0.7 percent

Dealers said the data were nega-

tive for the dollar because they sug-

gested that imports will continue at

a high level, contributing to the

In earlier European trading, the

dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6863 DM, down from 1.6945 DM

Wednesday, and in Paris at 5.7285

French francs, down from 5.7555.

It closed in Zurich at 1.3897 Swiss

francs, down from 1.4005.

dollar-denominated assets.

growth in spending.

U.S. trade deficit.

peech late Wednesday that the falling too far by the end of Japan's drop would be necessary for the fiscal year on March 31. If the dol-United States to balance its trade lar falls too far, Japanese institusurplus by the early 1990s. "The yen is still the central focal

point," said a European bank dealer. "It has been purchased against all other currencies. I'm not so much a dollar bear as a yen bull."

The dollar closed at 125.80 yen in London, nearly a yen lower than Wednesday's close of 126.75, and at 1.6805 DM. down more than a ofennig from 1,6910.

It also lost ground against the British pound, which firmed to \$1.8415 from \$1.8350.

The pound retreated, apparently because it was tracking the dollar, dealers said. Trading in the pound was quiet as dealers awaited figures due Friday on Britain's balance of

The yen's ebullient tone against

South Korea Boosts Won Beyond 750 to the Dollar

SEOUL - South Korea pushed the value of its currency slightly higher Thursday, just beneath 750 won to the dollar, bringing the currency's appreciation to 5.6 percent this year compared with 8.7 percent for the whole of 1987.

South Korea has been under pressure from Western industrialized nations, particularly the United States, to revalue the won sharply and thereby cut the country's trade surplus. The country's overall trade surplus was \$6.55 billion in 1987 but was \$10 billion with the United States alone.

Seoul has responded with a gradual increase in the currency's value, arguing that a faster move would harm the domestic economy. The Bank of Korea, the central bank, set the currency's rate on Thursday at 749.90 won to the dollar, up about a half percentage point from 753.10 a week earlier.

The won has risen even faster against other major currencies this year, climbing 12.1 percent to 443.3 won to the Deutsche mark and 8.65 percent against the Japanese currency, to 591.18 won to 100 year. Talks between Seoul and the International Monetary Fund have been slowed by the question of how much the won should be allowed

to increase this year, official sources said. South Korea wants to limit the appreciation to 13 percent against the dollar, arguing that the gradual rise and a planned increase in imports will cut its current account surplus to 37 billion in 1988. This widest measure of a nation's trade, which comprises goods, services and certain financial transfers, more than doubled last year 10 59.8

Earlier this month, Kun-hee Lee, chairman of the giant Samsung Group industrial conglomerate, said that the United States was pressing Korea for "too much, too soon" on the question of revalua-

Japan's Life Insurers Say They Don't Plan to Sell Dollars

TOKYO - Japanese life insurance companies say they are not planning to sell dollars aggressively in April, although they do think the U.S. currency will ease in the coming year.

Jittery currency markets have been unnerved by rumors that Japan's powerful life insurers would launch a massive dollar sell-off after the lifting of accounting constraints related to the end of the 1987-88 fiscal year on March 31.

"We think the rumor is complete rubbish," said Toshihiro Hirose, Sumitomo Life Insurance Co.'s investment manager.

Under Japanese tax law, insurers must revalue holdings of unlisted foreign stocks and bonds at the end of the fiscal year on March 31 if the average yen rate for the month has appreciated more than 15 percent from the previous

Tokyo currency dealers said some life insur-ers had bought dollars aggressively this month to keep the currency from dropping below the crucial level of 126.83 yen, producing large dollar positions that insurers would have to unwind in April.

The average fixing rate for March as of Thursday's close on the Tokyo market was 127.95 yen, a Bank of Tokyo official said.

The dollar would have to average 123.13 yen or higher during the last five trading days in March to keep the month's average rate above the 126.83 trigger level.

Life insurers said most of their recent March dollar purchases were connected to bond buying activities, not to an outright bid to support the U.S. currency. As the insurers did some dollar buying in March, they also found some profitable opportunities to sell dollars to cut bond hedging costs, thus lightening their net

dollar positions, they said. "This month our new dollar investment will be almost zero. We are buying and selling dollars, but on a net basis we are neutral," said Hideto Masaki, senior assistant manager in Dai-Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s international investment division.

Sumitomo Life Insurance bought dollars in March to purchase U.S. bonds, Mr. Hirose said. Because it also sold dollars through its foreign exchange dealing operation, it is not now carry-ing many excess dollars, be said.

"Our situation is the same as other life insurance companies," he said. "We have been buy-ing and selling dollars in March."

Tomohiro Kawase, Nippon Life Insurance Co.'s senior manager, said that unless sentiment became extremely bearish and the dollar dropped drastically, it was unlikely that insur-ers would rush to sell dollars in April.

The dollar is likely to weaken further in the new fiscal year, but its decline is expected to be gradual and limited, Mr. Kawase said. His views agreed with those of other life insurance

investment managers, "A gradual decline is acceptable. We believe

the dollar is around the bottom," said Mr. Masaki of Dai-Ichi.

Mr. Hirose said, "We might be sellers for a time, but not big sellers."

A more stable dollar and fewer purchases of U.S. securines by some insurers might also mean lewer dollars sold in the future to hedge foreign bonds, Mr. Masaki added. Hedging will cease to be cost-effective if the dollar stabilizes,

Japanese institutional investors' purchases of foreign bonds in the first 20 days of March totaled \$1 billion to \$2 billion, a dramane decline from February's \$11 billion, financial sources said. The drop was in line with pre-book closing patterns of Japanese institutional investors, market analysts said.

But insurers such as Dai-Ichi, with about 20 percent of its portfolio in foreign assets, plan to slow growth in stocks and bonds denominated in foreign currency while turning to Japanese bonds and stocks, life insurance sources said.

Japan's life insurers had about 2.24 trillion yen (\$17.6 billion) in exchange losses on foreign bond portfolios in the year ended March 31, 1987, the Japanese Life Insurance Association

Even if insurers sell dollars in April, analysts doubt that would directly affect exchange rates.

"Life insurers are big, but they're not big enough to move exchange rates around, Ron Napier, an economist with Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd.

A New Formula for Financing Film

Taxable Municipal Bonds Offer Bargain-Rate Loans

LOS ANGELES — Tokai Bank of California the U.S. subsidiary of Tokai Bank Ltd. of Japan, want-Hollywood film producers. Prudential-Bache issues laxable municipal bonds, actually commercial

looking for new public financing paper, under the name of Economtechniques after tax-law changes severely restricted the use of taxfree industrial development bonds. Los Angeles County was seeking ways to keep entertainment indus-

try jobs in the region.
Out of those diverse needs came an innovative plan to issue taxable municipal bonds, in the name of a county-sponsored agency, as a means of raising funds for bargainrate bank loans to film producers.

The initial bond issue, for \$47 million, was completed earlier this month, and the first loan was issued to Thom Mount, an independent producer who is making a movie called "Tequila Sunrise" for Warner Brothers, a unit of Warner.

Communications. All the parties say they came out

Tokai Bank has used the process to gain a foothold in a very competitive loan market and has done so in a way that it hopes will help increase its return on assets.
Prudential-Bache has a new

product that it believes can be used by other municipalities to foster growth in virtually any industry. Los Angeles County feels it has fulfilled a pledge to support the entertainment business at a time when other regions are aggressively

seeking to attract film production. And Mr. Mount said the terms of his \$20 million loan could save him \$500,000 in interest payments and fees over traditional bank financ-

"That's serious money to us," Mr. Mount said. "It's safe to say I'm very enthusiastic."

The program is the brainchild of Carol Wakefield, who joined the Tokai Bank a year ago to build its

By Richard W. Stevenson cutertainment-lending business: lock in the interest rate for up Nor York Time Service Douglas R. Weld, who handles real nine months, providing more

at Prudential-Bache. This is how the plan works: Pru-

A \$500,000 savings on interest

is 'serious money to us. It's safe to say I'm very enthusiastic.'

Thom Mount, film producer

ie Development Corp. and Community Development Commission, both of which are nonprofit agencies established by Los Angeles County. The paper is backed by a million to \$350 million in finance letter of credit from Tokai, giving it for similar deals for movie prothe commercial paper equivalent of a AAA credit rating. The county and its agencies bear no financial obligation for the paper.

In return for associating itself with the plan, however, the county receives a fee of one-tenth of I percent of the amount raised. The low interest rale on the taxable municipal paper allows the bank to keep its cost of funds down and charge its loan customers a rate lower than that on a traditional commercial bank loan.

We can provide them with access to a capital market normally reserved for those borrowing bundreds of millions of dollars." Mr. Straw said. "It's not as good a deal as a tax-exempt industrial development bond, but it's a better rate than commercial bank financing."
Another advantage, Mr. Wakefield said, is that the borrower can

nine months, providing more nancial stability than the floa

rate typical of most bank loans For the initial loans, the c mercial paper was sold at an el tive annual interest rate of 6.9 cent and the rate to the bota for nine months was 8.5 perc about half a percentage point le than a typical bank financing; for the same type of film pro she said.

The structure of the deal is, ticularly attractive to the T. Bank of California, which about \$1 billion in assets.

Because the funds for the h are generated by the use of a k of credit, the income from the is technically a fee rather that terest. Ms. Wakefield said. The fore, the deal does not have a booked as a loan on the bat sheet. The net effect is to inc the return on the institution's sets, an area where Tokai, likely Japanese banks, has lagged.

Ms. Wakefield said the Cal nia bank hoped to generate ers this year.

Mr. Straw of Prudential-R said the technique would no limited to the entertainment is try. The investment banking c pany continues to explore us the technique to finance real e development, both in the Los geles area and elsewhere, and m seek other uses as well.

One potentially troubles, twist to the plan is that the on agencies involved review the: proposals to help decide which ducers will get financing. Som

the industry wonder whether comes perilously close to giving government censorship power. But those involve in the dismiss such fears, saying that

agencies do not review scripts that all lending arrangements in industry involve a review of ar

BEAZER: British Firm Aiming for U.S. Connection

(Continued from first feature page) million of its own funds to finance a special cash payment to stock-holders.

Investment bankers are closely watching the outcome of the Beazer bid as an indication of whether the rash of major takeovers by British corporations of American companies, so prevalent before last October's stock market collapse, will be revived this year. In 1987, British companies completed 262 acquisi-tions in the United States worth a record \$31.7 bilbon, according to

Besides Beazer's bid, the other big trans-Atlantic British purchase pending is a \$4.6 billion offer by BAT Industries for Farmers Group

launch its bid for Koppers when the October stock collapse forced the company to shelve its plan. Mr. Beazer spent nearly two-thirds of last year in the United States, oversecing a rationalization program for Gifford-Hill & Co., a Dallasbased cement and aggregates pro-ducer that Beazer bought in 1986

for \$283 million. By early summer, his attention had turned to Koppers. "But we were looking at a lot of other companies in the U.S. well before that," recalled John Matthews, a director of County NatWest, the investment banking arm of the National Westminster Bank PLC.

Still, it was Koppers that most attracted Mr. Beazer. He scrutinized that company for several weeks, even visiting some of its-150 quarries. Koppers owns 2.6 billion tons of stone reserves and 21g mil-lion tons of sand and gravel reserves, construction "aggregates" used in road building and other

Apparently, Mr. Beazer came away impressed. Many Koppers quarries serve the key construction markets of New York state and Southern California. Ever tighter land-use restrictions on new quarry digging near urban areas, combined with the high transportation costs of shipping stone and gravel long distances, make Koppers wellplaced reserves look particularly attractive.

"Koppers has excellent aggregate reserves," Mr. Beazer said Tuesday in London, "And those reserves should only become more valuable over time." With the bid pending and Beazer

still hopeful that Koppers will eventually decide to accept its improved offer, Mr. Beazer is not say-ing much about his plans for Koppers. But he clearly believes he can mprove the efficiency and profil-

and close attention to detail. You just have to keep at it."

operating profit margins before taxes in its aggregates business are Inc., a Los Angeles insurance com- about 10 percent, compared with pany. "If the Beazer or BAT deals nearly twice that for industry leadare completed, it may open the ers such as Florida Rock and Mar-floodgates again for trans-Atlantic tin Marietta Corp. in addition, the megabids," noted one London in-vestment banker. company has said it hopes to sell Koppers chemical operations for Beazer, in fact, was just about to about \$500 million if its takeover

American analysis generally American analysis generally agree that there is scope at Koppers for improving profitability and trimming overhead costs. "There probably is a lot of fat that Beazer could get rid of," said Charles Rose, an analyst for Oppenheimer & Co. in New York.

At Gifford-Hill, which bas been in the Beazer fold for 18 months, operating margins have already im-proved from 14 percent to 18 percent. In the past, Beazer's postacquisition programs have included selective staff cuts, investment in modern equipment and selling off luxurious office buildings, which formerly housed head-

Beazer Presses

Acquisitions Monthly, a trade jour-nal. So far this year, 90 such acqui-sitions have been completed total he said. Strinvolves a lot of things.

Beazer estimates that Koppers's

quarters staff of the purchased company.

Mr. Beazer's strategy is to make his company a global construction Govett Ltd. in London. conglomerate in three main fields

The company has meaning the company company has meaning the company and the company has meaning the compan house construction, contracting and building materials — with a substantial presence in three regions. Britain, the United States to the United States and the United States and the United States are substantial presence in three regions. Britain, the United States and the Far East. Within that de-sign, a big American aggregates combine to pursue major consbusiness like Koppers has two major attractions: geographic diversification and cash flow. Once in small so far, noted Mr. Will place, the aggregates business is a cash generator, not requiring large doses of capital. Thus, it meshes looking for opportunities."

Koppers for a Merger Accord

NEW YORK — A grot led by Beazer PLC of Brita says it is prepared to negotia a merger in which it wou acquire all of the stock in Ko pers Co. for \$60 a share. Sur a bid would value the U____ building materials company.___ an indicated \$1.7 billion.

But in pressing for a merg pact in its letter Wednesda the group did not actual raise its latest unsolicited off of \$56 a share, or nearly \$1 billion. Koppers rejected I bid Tuesday as inadequate. a defense, it also arranged day to be used for a distrib

tion to shareholders. Beazer, a property develop er and contractor, told Kej pers in a letter that the grou could offer greater value the be considering.

Beazer warned that its BN Inc. unit, which is handling the bid, would sue to break at accord reached by Koppers sell part of its businesses (part of a recapitalization.

nicely with home building, whi

capital bungry.

Beazer, the fifth largest by builder in Britain, is also ease. further international expans "Beazer is moving abroad to st the impact of domestic housing construction cycles," said Chr. Brzeskwinski, an analyst at H

The company has made modest inroads to date in the Itoh & Co., the Japanese us combine, to pursue major const. Bonds due 19

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New York, 9:45 THE MARKET AND ITS SHOPPERS Maggle Green, Duty Free Worldwide Director, Gallaher International, London.

10:45 PRODUCTS AND PRESENTATION Jacques Greep, Commercial Director, Parlums Christian Dior,

11:10 REACHING THE CUSTOMER - THE MEDIA OF DUTY FREE Pamela Dimmock, Group Media Co-ordinator, Guinness plc.

11:35 MARKET RESEARCH AND DATA SOURCES Peter R. Wenban, Peter R. Wenban & Associates Peter Rusby, Managing Director, European Data & Research Ltd.

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15:10 THE FRANCHISEE
Guntram Brendel, Director, Weitnauer Group, Basel.

16:30 DUTY FREE: THE MARKET CHALLENGE

Colm McLoughlin, General Manager, Dubai Duty Free, Dubai. 16:00 PANEL DISCUSSION.

James Espey, Deputy Managing Director, United Distillers Group, London.

15:35 THE SHOP MANAGER

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Thursday's

Cing Fin-Rate Loga

compiled by the AP, consists of the 1880 raded securines in terms of dollar volue. It is undoted twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

27% 27% - 10 50% 27% - 10 50% 15% - 10 15% 15% - 10 50

West Germany Plans **Issue of New Bank Notes**

FRANKFURT — West Germany plans gradually to issue a new series of bank notes, the country's central bank, said Thursday.

The Bundesbank said that the value of money

would not be changed and that "this is merely a

would not be changed and that "this is merely a change of their outer appearance."

The bank notes in circulation were mostly issued from 1961 to 1965. They are among the hardest in the world to counterfeit, but recent developments in printing technology require vigilance, the Bundesbank said.

The quality of bank notes must also be improved to suit the growing number of machines that accept paper money. Existing bank notes will remain legal tender when the first notes are issued, probably in about two years' time, and no one will be forced to exchange their money at

no one will be forced to exchange their money at

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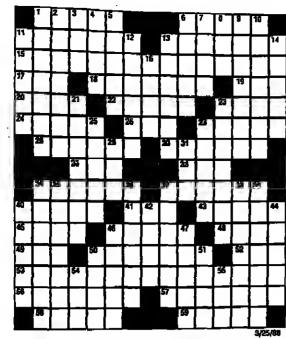
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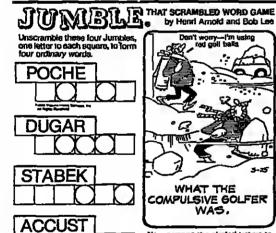
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PEANUTS



BLONDIE THEY CALL HIM AN A ARROGANT, SCHEMING TIGHTWAD PEOPLE SAY TERRIBLE THINGS ABOUT JULIUS





IT COUR HAPPEN TO AMONE



WIZARD of ID











BOOK BRIEFS

The state of the s

WE DREAM OF HONOUR: John Berryman's Letters to His Mother. Edited by Richard J. Kelly, W. W. Norson & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

In his masterwork, the several hundred "Dream Songs" collected in two volumes, John Berryman transformed his own pain and grief, his insistent sense of mortality, into the luminous, enduring music of verse. Public events occasionally surfaced in these poems, and literary references freely proliferated, but the dominant impulse was always confessional — a need to articulate his own spiritual conflicts and commemorate the losses that he and a generation had sustained.

"The Dream Songs," along with a remarkable earlier poem called "Homage to Mistress Bradstreet," carned the poet fame and recognition; but like so many members of his genera-tion — Robert Lowell, Randall Jarrell, Delmore Schwartz — Berryman demonstrated palpably little talent for ordinary life. "Out of affection and goodwill he made gestures of normalcy," Sanl Bellow once wrote of his friend, "He was a husband, a citizen, father, a householder, he went on the wagon, he fell off, he joined AA. He knocked himself out to be like everybody else — he liked, he loved, he cared, but he was aware that there was something peculiarly comical in all this. And at last it must have seemed that he had used up all his resources."

resources."
On Jan. 7, 1972, he went to the Washington Avenue Bridge, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and jumped off. He was 57.
As edited by Richard J. Kelly, an educator and scholar, this particular selection gives us only intermittent glimpses of the literary world that Berryman inhabited (in this respect, "Poets in Their Youth." an absorbing memoir by Eileen Simpson, a former wife, is far more revealing), but it nonetheless reads like a Bildungsroman, chronicing all of the vicissitudes. of his intellectual and emotional development. of his intellectual and emotional development.
(Michiko Kakutani, NYT)

FREEDOM'S CHILD: A Courageous Teenager's Story of Fleeing His Parents — and the Soviet Union — to Live in America. By Walter Polovchak with Kevin Klose. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022. On July 14, 1980, a freekle-faced little boy whose family had recently emigrated from the Soviet Union to Chicago ran away from home. He didn't go far (to an older cousin's house in the city) and he was immediately joined by his

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GOOEY RANO ONE
FLA WUNDERBAR
COTERIE SANE
APO EDIE EFOR
SEW DARNHOT ELI
ANNA OODO NEO

17-year-old sister, who had run away to same reason. After six months on Antisoil, their parents amounced they were ruing home. But 12-year-old Walter Polor had already seen enough of life in these ed States to have made some unfail to comparisons between the Ukraine and comparison dent for The Washington Post, definer "Freedom's Child" how the American zigzagged, for six years, between the Contion's guarantee of individual rights an competing claims of a parent's rights to c

dy of a minor child. On the most personal and riveting however, "Freedom's Child" is the store family in great disrepair. The father is unstable, angry man who hadn't spent his night in Chicago before he wanted to leaw wife is pathetically passive, and the three dren (there is a much younger brother) age by their parents distress. A case is convingly made that Michael Polovchak wanter alone, to return to a mistress to the University of the three stores. along, to return to a mistress in the Uk and possibly be halled, en route, by the Se as a hero for choosing socialism over ch

But as the boy's lawyer observed, "A Soviets anticipated a big propaganda vic they had overlooked one detail: the chil They had never imagined the children we take matters into their own hands." (Phyllis Theroux

TRADING UP. By Nancy Goldstone, Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, 10016.

Nancy Goldstone, Cinderella in a drea success suit, is bullish on writing, if bean finance. Should you want to learn he capture a princedom on Wall Street, she's woman: This is the story of how I. N. Bazelon Goldstone, at age twenty-seven no previous experience in currency tablecame the head trader for currency optic one of the largest financial institutions i country."

country."
Goldstone has written a frank, entertai shoot-from-the-hip memoir of her 15 m trading foreign currency options for a can unnamed Wall Street bank. Comm. banks, this former executive tells us "Among the largest, and are certainly the uncootrolled gambling institutions in world.

Had she lost millions of dollars and fired in disgrace, this might have been a moralistic but much less rollicking tale, ever, she managed to find herself selling the just as the worldwide decline of the control of the cont began. With one or two frightening gliter was so inexperienced I didn't know enga-be frightened" — Nancy Goldstone mad of money for the bank. Goldstone c enjoyed the power, the drama and the pout she realized just in time that then more to life than screens, phones and de Her account is highly personal, a story st black and white. Her hectic trajectory is a. too neat, too schematic to be true. But excesses are easy to forgive because Gold laughs at her trading self and comes don the side of the ordinary folk who don't in

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Ta final quarter of a recent tournament at the New York Grand National Team Championships proved to be crucial to a certain team, which led by 8 points after the first quarter. then lost ground in each of the remaining quarters, but still held on to win by 3 against the 1987 winners.

Both North players opened one club and rebid one no-trump, but there was a subtle difference. In one case this showed a maximum of about 14 points and the final con-tract was three on-trump. Io the other case it showed a minimum of 15 since a one notrump opening would have been weak. North had counted

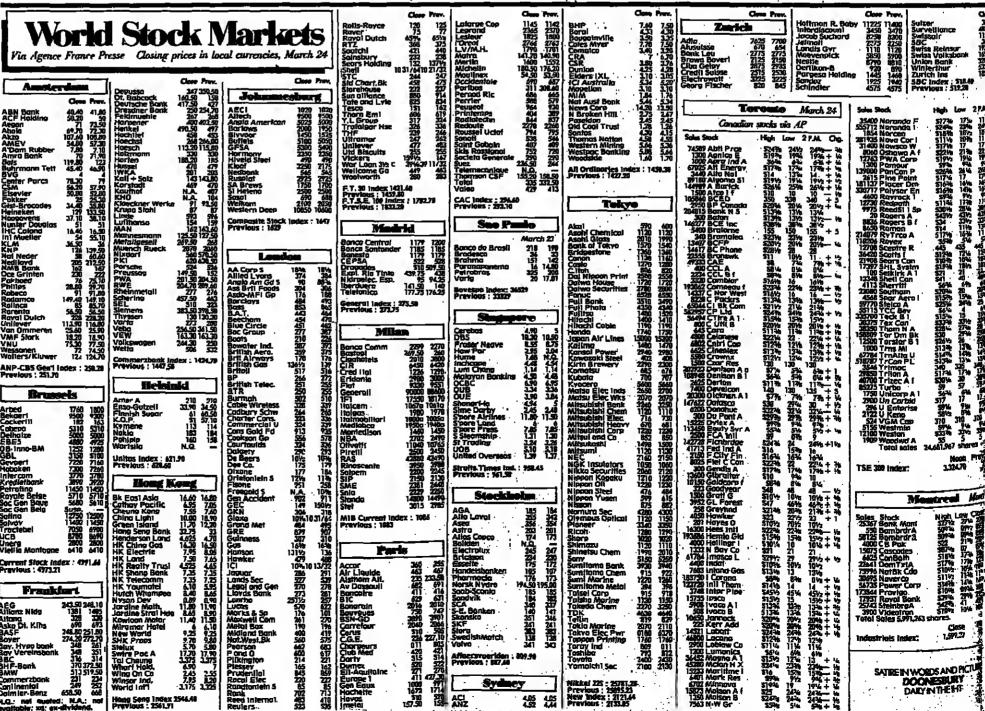
alent of a point. Ewen as South
now charged ahead. Two diamonds was an artificial game the margin of victory. force, four hearts was a Blackwood equivalent, and five clubs inquired about the diamond queen. The fate of the slam hinged primarily on the heart finesse, and South would have been beaten if West had led that suit. But West led the cinb ace, feeling he needed to take that trick before South could take a discard.

The heart shift came too late. South won with the ace and took the diamond ace and took the diamond ace and queen. He then led the club king and overruffed East. Two spade winners and a spade ruff followed, and East was helpless when another winner was led from the dumy. Whether he

Track Office his good club suit as the equiv- chose to ruff or oot, the

the margin of victory. 4A 108702

BOARD



SPORTS

New Zealand Puts to Sea in America's Cup Challenge

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — New Zealand's super-maxi class challenger for the America's Cup, the premier yachting trophy, made its first appearance Thursday in Auck-

Named New Zealand, the yacht, 90 feet (27 meters) at the waterline and completed in noters) at the watering and completed in only 24 weeks, was skippered by David Barnes, the world 12-meter champion.

Michael Fay, head of the New Zealand

syndicate, was also on board as the yacht made its early morning appearance to begin series of preliminary trials.
Fay and Barnes both expressed satisfac-

ion with the way New Zealand performed.
"Eyerything so far is good," said Fay.
"We've got to learn how to sail the boat, but everything went without hitches today. Barnes was delighted with the way the big boat bandled. "To get to the stage where you can put up the spinnakers and go downwind

was really exciting." Since January, more than 50 crew memoers have been in training to man the yacht, which will face the San Diego Yacht Club's defend-er one-on-one off California in September. The New Zealand will be shipped to the United States on May 2, and will be based off a floating barge in San Diego. The 57-member a crew and backup squad will leave Auckland in mid-May, New Zealand team officials said. The cup match is expected to be a best-of-

New Zealand, which resembles a sting ray, in weighs about the same as a traditional 12-in meter (39-ft) class America's Cup yacht, but has three times the surface area.

The yacht is built of a carbon fiber compound often used in the aerospace industry.
Fay's previous challenger, Kiwi Magic, lost to Dennis Conner's San Diego Yacht Club entry Stars and Stripes in the challenger findals off Fremande, Australia, early last year Conner went on to win the cup from Ausralian defender Kookaburra III.

S. Fay's Mercaner Rookanurra III.

See Fay's Mercany Bay Boating Club forced the
ESan Diego Yacht Club into an early defense of
the cup with a legal challenge based on a literal
interpretation of the 100-year-old document that governs cup competition.

In November, a New York court ruled in

favor of Fay's challenge for a big boat competition in 1988, scuttling plans for a 1991 A regatta in 12-meter yachts, the class that has theen used to decide the America's Cup for the rast 30 years.

Conner still will defend the cup, but plans to sail in a multi-hull yacht, which Fay claims is against the rules.



The New Zealand starting trials Thursday in Auckland Harbor.

Zurbriggen Takes Super-Giant Title

Hangl of Switzerland won the ski season's last men's super-giant sla-lom Thursday and teammate Pirmin Zurbriggen clinched the World Cup title in the event, while Michela Figini, also of Switzerland, took the women's overall title when the last downhill was canceled.

Zurbriggen finished fifth in the race and overtook Markus Wasmeier of West Germany in the final super-giant standings with a total of 58 points. Wasmeier had a disappointing run and finished a distant 18th out of the points range. The West German settled for second place with 57 points.

It was the second World Cup title for Zurhriggen this season, coming after his triumph in the downhill earlier this month. Zurbriggen also tonk the super-giant title last season, when he won all events except the slalom.

By earning 11 points in the su-

per-giant, Zurbriggen also gained a two-point lead over Alberto Tomba of Italy in the provisional

overall standings, 283-281.

But Tomba, who tied for ninth place in the super-giant and collected seven points, is a clear favorite in Friday's giant slatom and Saturday's slalom, the two events in which be won gold medals at the Winter Olympics in Calgary last month.

This season, Tomba has won six slaloms, taking the slalom World Cup title, and three giant slaloms. The Italian is in an excellent position to crown his season with his

first overall title when the World Cup chase ends this weekend.
Zurbriggen conceded that
Tomha was the favorite. "I was hoping to take 10-12 points from Tomba but I made a big mistake and nearly fell." he said.

Tomba too, was unhappy with his run. "I was slow in the flat parts and the visibility was not ton good," he said.

Hangl, 25, won his first World Cup race by mastering the techni-cally demanding Zwoelfer course in one minute, 24.43 seconds. The course had 41 gates and a vertical drop of 595 meters (yards). "I had a couple of small mis-

takes, bot that always happens when you attack," Hangl said. "I knew I had to go all out because the others had fast times."

good showing by skiers outside the task than in any other competition." tion was 1984.

The Associated Press top-seeded group, who had nine SAALBACH, Austria — Martin finishers in the top 15.

Hubert Strolz of Austria, who was already celchrating before Hangi came down, had to settle for second in a time of 1:24.96. Marc Girardelli was third in 1:25.02. "I was tired, I couldn't go fast-

er," Strok said. "We've been away from home for many weeks and really had to concentrate hard." Olympic champion Franck Pic-card of France, who also had a shot at the super-giant title, lost his chance when he finished seventh in

the race with a time of 1:25.90 and ended up third in the event with 54

Earlier, Figini clinched her sec-ond overall title without ever hav-ing to compete. She was declared the winner when the organizers were forced to cancel Sunday's downhill, the last women's race.

The cancellation of the season's ninth downhill also meant that Figini took the World Cup title that discipline.



Rivals for the overall World Cup ski championship, Alberto Tomba of Italy, left, and Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland at the finish line Thursday in Saalbach, Austria, after the super-giant event.

2d-Ranked Soviet Figure Skaters Snatch Pairs Title From Compatriots

The Associated Pres-

BUDAPEST - In a dramatie ending to their career, Elena Va-lova and Oleg Vasiliev, the second-ranked Soviet duo, came from behind to win the pairs title in the World Figure Skating Champion-

Valova, 25, and Vasiliev, 28, took their third world crown, upsetting the heavily favored Ekaterina Gordeeva and her partner, Sergei Grin-kov. Gordeeva fell on a triple Sal-

Gordeeva and Grinkov finished second, while Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov completed a Soviet

In fourth place were Americans Gillian Wachsman and Todd Wag-

Valova, who still was recovering from a serious foot injury in January, contained tears of joy.

"This was our farewell competition," said Valova, who with her partner is retiring from amateur thers had fast times."

Skating. "We are extremely happy
Hangl started 27th and led a because we faced a more difficult

In the pairs, it was the first time the ever-dominant Soviets have captured all three medals since the

World Championships in 1969. Gordeeva and Grinkov had been seeking their third straight world title and a repeat of their Olympic triumph last month. But both were suffering from colds in Budapest, and seemed off their usual form.

On Thursday, Katarina Witt of East Germany took the women's lead after the compulsory figures, while Brian Boitano of the United States surged ahead with a dynamie short program after one key oppo-nent stumbled and the other dropped out because of injury.

This is the first time that I have really enjoyed the figures, not only because I was winning but because it was the last" of her amateur career. Witt said after she edged Liz Manley of Canada and rival Dehi Thomas of the United States in the discipline that counts for 30 per-

cent of the total score.

The last time the 22-year-old Witt won a world figures competi-

To symbolize her ultimate tri-umph, Witt made a big show before the skates she has used to trace variations of the figure 8.

Thomas, 20, of San Jose, Califor-

nia, who was beaten in the Olympics by Witt and Manley, made no effort to hide her disappointment.
"I'm a nervous wreck," she said after placing fourth in the last of three figures behind two mediocre third-place finishes. "I just kind of

want to go home. Her teammate, Boitano, however, could not conceal his elation, "It was one of the best short programs of my life," he said.

want to get this over with now ...]

Third after the school figures, Boitano executed a near-perfect series of the seven required moves. In second place after the short program, despite a stumble on a jump, was Poland's Grzegorz Filipowski. The Pole was behind Soviet leader Alexander Fadeev coming out of the figures, but Fadeev dropped out at the last second be-

British Track Officials Protest Budd Suspension

hampionships in Auckland, New caland, amid allegations that she intravened international rules by-

y angry."

ask you to notify meeting organizOn Wednesday, The Athletics ers of this fact."

Congress, said it had been told by The directive means that Budd she had competed last June in the International Amateur Athletic will be unable to compete this South Africa, which was suspended

CHAMPIONSHIP

23-2 vs. lowe, 24-7.

CHAMPIONSHIP

loy, March 27

THE FINAL FOUR

CHAMPIONSHIP .

The Associated Price

British track officials were furimetrational stafus and eligibility.

Shondon — Zola Budd's interous. This is totally out of order."

It said a letter from IAAF generational running career was said Tony Ward, a spokesman for all secretary John Holt stated that the British Amateur Athletic the British track officials "could".

thorities: were opposed to Budd running. He said he had urged the world body to lift the suspension.

in the South African-born board, in response to a directive first patient of a complex dispute over preligibility to compete in the latted States.

A week after withdrawing from a murday's world eross-country bangionships in Auckland. New the sport's governing body.

Total is perfectly entitled to take part, "Ward said, "We are extrementation, from the sport's governing body.

"Without this permit," Holt said, "any participation by the athlete is against IAAF rules and we part, "Ward said, "We are extrementations through-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, "Ward said, "We are extrementations through-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, "Ward said, "We are extrementations through-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, "Ward said, "We are extrementations through-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, "Ward said, "We are extrementations through-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, "Ward said, "We are extrementations through-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, "Ward said, "We are extrementations through-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organized anti-lete is against IAAF rules and we part, and the threat of organize

supering in South Africa last Federation not to let Budd comar, Budd, 21, was effectively pete in the United States pending race in New York.

The international competition by the IAAF in 1976 because of its arred from U.S. competition.

The international competition by the IAAF in 1976 because of its arred from U.S. competition.

Noah vs. Wilander and Connors vs. Mecir

Yannick Noah of France beat Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union in straight sets Wednesday to join top seeds Mats Wilander and Jimmy Connors in the semifinals of the International Players Championships at Key Biscayne, Florida. The top-seeded Wilander of Sweden stopped Aaron Krickstein of the United States, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0. No. 2 Connors of the United States, who has won every set in his five matches, beat No. 7 Anders Jarryd of Sweden 7-5. 6-3, 6-1. No. 6 Noah eliminated Chesnokov, seeded 19th, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4. Noah varied his game to overwhelm his opponent, who relied on ground strokes. Said Noah: "I tried to vary my game as much as I could - sliced balls, top spin, hit deep, hit short, stay in, stay back, come to the net." The other quarterfinals winner was No. 3 Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, who rallied from a 4-1 deficit in the fourth set to beat Jay Berger of the United States 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1). Mecir is the tournament's defending champion. Connors plays Mecir and Wilander meets Noah Friday.

At-NCAA, All's Serenity With Purdue

cause of a groin injury.

United Press Interne

PONTIAC, Michigan - Gene Keady of Purdue shows none of the nervous tension that envelops college hasketball coaches in the NCAA Tournament.

The Purdue head coach couldn't appear more relaxed as his team prepares for its Friday NCAA Midwest regional matchup against Kansas State. Purdue overwhelmed Kansas State in the regular season, 101-72.

"I'm just being myself," Keady said. "Basically, if I'm not as uptight — and my wife would proha-bly disagree with you about that it's because of my players. It's just a joy being around them.
This is probably the most nware

team I've ever had. I've said many times they know more about what's going on in the outside world than any other team I've ever had."

Purdue, top seed in the Midwest, is a team led by seniors — guards Troy Lewis and Everette Stephens plus forward Todd Mitchell.

Center Melvin McCants has improved as the season progressed, junior forward Kip Jones is a wellrounded player and the Boilermakers' bench has performed superbly. Purdue outclassed the Big Ten field and now has advanced to the NCAA Regionals for the first time under Keady, in his eighth year.

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Basketball Friday, March 25 Vonderbilt, 20-10 vs. Konsos 23-11. Purdue, 21-1, vs. Konsos State, 24-8. **EAA Schedules** At Past Referrers, N.J. CHAMPIONSHIP .

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

Sernificats At Birminsham, Ale. Thursday, March 24 27-5 vs. Villanova, 23-12, 37-3, vs. Louisville, 24-10. CHAMPIONSHIP .. At Birmingham, Ale. Selenday, March 26

MIDWEST REGIONAL AT PORTION MICH.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

intional Basketball Association Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE

Chicope 34-21 31 32—119
Philodelphila 38 22 31 18—182
Jordon 28-35 9-72 49, Vincent 8-13 6-6 22;
Robinson 18-22 3-7 23, Barkley 8-14 7-11 2-6
Gmiaski 7-18 5-6 19, Rebounds; Chicopo 69
(Coldey 17), Philodelphila 60 18 orkley 131.
Applicate Chicopo 27 (Vincent) 12), Philodelphila 60 18 orkley 131. W L Pct. 62 47 25 .761 — 29 .37 .439 17% 29 .38 .433 13 28 .38 .424 18% 10 .47 .287 29 Assists: Chicago 27 (Vincen) 12), Philodelphilo 24 (Cheeks 14).

Denver 29 26 31 32—118

LA, Cibpers 39 22 26 24—108

English 12-21 2-2 36, Vincent 9-16 6-5 22;

Woodson 12-21 0-3 24, Normon 19-15 2-2 22.

Rabounds: Denver 44 (Schover 11), Los Angeles 57 (Kite 11), Assists: Denver 24 (Lever,
Adoms 41, Los Angeles 30 (Votentine 15).

Portiond 27 35 39—118

Sentite 13-28 6-7 35, McDonief 12-21 7-8 31; 45 - 20 - 462 - 40 25 - 415 - 5 36 21 - 574 7/2 - 37 21 - 567 8 12 14 A85 13V2 23 76 A63 15 WESTERN CONFERENCE

Sectite 20 34 35 39—118
Etils 13-29 6-7 35. McDaniel 12-21 7-8 31;
Draxter 12-21 2-4 26. Kersey 9-21 3-10 25. Rebeautist Partiand 53 (Duckworths), Sectite 1
U.Isser 10), Assists; Partiand 21 (Porter 7),
Sectite 30 (McA 144 21 677 —
44 21 677 —
41 26 677 —
38 26 574 57
37 29 361 7
34 41 337 26
37 47 298 25 Secremento 21 37 25 25--118 Golden Shife Welffel (10-158-27, Fell 5-710-102): D.Smith 17-23 3-4 30, Thorpe 7-14 6-11 22, Rebounds: 52 14 785 — 42 53 44 795 33 32 52 179 21 42 318 31 17 48 342 342 19 32 280 389 nto 46 (Pressley E). Golden Slote 43 (Feltis), Assists, Socramento 25 (K.Smith 8), Golden State 32 (Muttin 2).

Preseason Baseball WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS._

10 14.77 22 57, Malagione 7-12 6-4 18; Williams 18-21 57, Malagione 7-12 6-4 18; Williams 18-21 5-5 18. Re-"New York Wets 4 Statemer 2 New York Yankes 3 Atlanto 2 Isl some Allanto 6 New York Yorkees 6 2nd game tests: Mashington 41 (A.Molone 5), Boston 1Bird 14), Assests: Woshington 78 1 Bosses Basion 37) 81rd 5). St. Louis 10, Toronto 3

Konsus Ciry & Arimnesota 7

Chicago White Sur 7, Texas 3 Design 37 (Birtl 8).

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Trings

Trings Houston 4, Los Ampetes 3
Milyanother 1, Son Francisco 6
Gauston 6, Septile 3
Gillone Cubs 11, Colifornia 0
Distone Cubs 12, Colifornia 0
Colifornia 14, Son Pitton 6
Colifornia 14, Son Pitton 15
Colifornia 14, Son Pitton 15

Hockey National Hockey League Standings

WALES CONFERENCE . Putrick Citision WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS Patrick Ditision

W L T Pts GF GA Quebec 1 0 0-1

S .36 27 10 82 257 249 Montreal

37 31 7 91 242 228 Cerson | 111), Thibaudeau (3), Lemieux (29),

38 31 7 77 267 273 Nastund (24); Goutet (431, Sheisen eyan; Conson 112 23 23 9-73 292 292 Gosselini 12-10-11-33. Washington 0 8 1—1
Piktsburgh 2 3 2—7
Brown 2 (22), Golous (5), Errey (3), Quinn 135). K.Slevens (4), Lemieux (61); Adonte (15), Shotson goof: Washington (on Guenetie) 11-4-8—23. Pittsburgh-) on Peeters) 9-13-4—28. Abresoto Minesofu 3 1 1—5 Chicage 9 3 1—6 Bellows (39), Ciccarelli (39), Moniho 2 (10), Schreiber (4); Grahom 2 (23), Sovord (43), Yowney (2), Shots on gool: Minesofu (on Pana) 13-10-4—27. Chicago (on Beaupre) 6-12-

Atmnesoto 19 44 32 50 229 318 9—26.

Smrythe Division
Colgory 44 21 9 77 363 265 M.Y. Islanders 3 2 2—6

#Edmonton 41 23 18 92 336 243 Los Anseles 1 0 1—2

#Montpoles 31 34 10 72 255 285 Trottler 3 329 Louer 117), La Fondione 144),
as Angeles 27 42 7 61 289 339 Kerr (21), Suffer (261; Duchesne (741, Robioncolver 23 44 9 50 240 300 tolle (45), Shots on goal: New York Jon Mepolinched division (114)
p-Clinched ployoff Berfb)

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN WOMEN

At Soubjeth, Austrie)

World Cop Overull Standings

Michele Flain (Selfgerland) 244 pts

Selfette Certil I Switzerland) 245

Aning Wocher (Austria) 211

4 Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa (Seoin) 195

Veral Schelder (Selfgerland) 185

Mario Wollier (Selfgerland) 187

Aniorio Wollier (Selfgerland) 187

Mario Wollier (Selfgerland) 187

Mario Mollier (Selfgerland) 187

Michel Aniorio (186) 7. Morio Wollier (Switzerondi Iss 8. tijfitte Moler (Austria) 32 9. Cattacine Quillet (France) 116 10. Signid Wolf (Austria) 110 Austria) 110 (Af Santhacis Austria)

Final Super G. Skilom

1. Mortin Hongi, Seltzerland, 1:34-G

2. Hubert Strotz, Austria, 1:24-76 3, More Circraelli, Lintembourg, 1:25.02 3. Mort Offerdella, Cristmoors, 1:23.02
4. Hors Eun, Austria, 1:25.27
5. Pirmin Zurbirsgen, Switzerland, 1;25.35
6. Leopord Slock, Austria, 1;25.46
7. Franck Piccord, Pronce, 1:25.59
8. Lucu Pesanda, Holy, 1:25.59
9. (Hell Woller Gusele, Austria, and Alberta Tombo, 1104), 1:25.88
Final Speek, G. Overall standings

Final Speek, G. Overall standings

- Final Speek, G. Overall Speek, G. Overall Standings

- Final Speek, G. Overall Speek

o, 11017. 1:25.98 Final Super-G Overall standi 1. Zurbriggen, 58 2. Morkus Wasmeter, 1 3. Piccard, France, 54 eler. West Garmany, 57 (lie) Stock and House, 30 (lie) Enp and Moder, 26 World Cup Overall Standings

4 Stroke, 143 5 Whenther, 138 6 Piccard, 122 7 Grandelli, 122 8 Froug Helmer, Switzerland, 112 9 Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 109

Tennis MEN

MEN
JAF Key Biscayne, Fiorida)
Quarterfinals
Mats Wilander (1), Sweden, der, Aaron Krickstein, Grosse Paint, Mich., 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.
Yannick Noch (1), France, del, Andrei Chestelm, Cill Contal Mich. notos: (19), Soviet Union, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4. Miloslov Mecir)31, Czechoslovakia, def. Pianiation Fla. 8-1, 2-4, 6-3, 7-6)7-1).
Corners 12), Sanibel Herbaur, Fla. det. Anders Jorryd (7), Sweden, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.

Figure Skating

World Championships IAt Bod PASRS) After Free Program)

1. Elene Volovo and Olea Vasiliev, Soviet
Union. 1.0 factored placings.

2, Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov, Soviet Union, 20 3. Larika Seleznevo and Oleg Makarov, Soviy Union, 3.0, L Gillian Wachsman and Todd Wassone United States, 48, 5. Denise Benning and Lyn Conada, 5fi. . é, Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Elisier, Cona

European Soccer

7, Jill Wotson and Peter Oppegard. United

International Friendlic Greece 0. Soviet Union 4 Northern Island L. Poland 1 Wales 1. Yugaslavia 2 France 2. Spain 1

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On Is

OBSERVER

Fast-Food Paradise

By Russell Baker FEW YORK — Burgville is a fast-food town. You come in from the east, half mad with hunger after the long drive from Washing-lon, and suddenly it's all spread out along the highway in front of you, and you cry, "Paradise at last!"

Burgers, chicken, pizza, fries, and then more burgers, more chicken, more pizza, more fries. And that's not all.

There's souvlaki. That's right: souvlaki right here in Burgville. I've heard the old-timers, the kind who pick their teeth with hay while squeezing another million out of real-estate developers — I've heard those old-timers say, "Never thought I'd live to see the day you could get souvlaki in Burgville."

And that souvlaki is not just slow souviaki such as they might serve in Athens al a three-star restaurant called The Acropolis. li is fast souviaki. They pop it to you just as fast as if it were burgers, chicken,

Got enough patience to look around before driving in and stuffing the old gullet? If so, you might take the left just beyond the third fasi-chicken palazzo and drive up to the fast-hiscuit place where they do things with eggs on biscuits so fast it's hard to believe.

When we moved to Burgville from New York we had trouble adjusting to the local habit of fast eating. We didn't even realize that that nutritious highway on the east side of town was for eating when

we first saw it. After first gazing upon it, I rushed to the Burgville Planning Commission and cried, "I have seen Developer Hell, and it makes

"That's because you didn't eat fast enough," an old-timer said, picking his teeth with a piece of hay, under the impression that I was a real-estate agent in the market for a cow pasture to cover with

"Eat!" | cried in amazement.

"Besides being sickened by it, one can also eat it?"

How innocent I was with my soft New York ways, which had trained me to think of food as a pleasing edible to be sayored and lingered over, to a month or two, though, I had hardened myself to go look at the east side of town without losing my appetite, in another formight i could even eat its output.

Soon I was eating as fast as the next Burgville gourmet. Fast burgers, fast chicken, fast pizza, fast biscuits with fast eggs, fast souvlakt - down it went fast, and it stayed down even when I paused long enough to study the disgusting products with which developers and architects tirelessly struggled to affront all sense of decency.

The other day I noticed something completely different in architectural catastrophe being erected out there, and I believe it is intended to house yet another fast-food dispensary. Imagine a pile of dark gray houlders utterly without charm, some plate-glass windows and a brilliant red roof shaped to remind you of the house where the witch imprisoned Hansel and Gre-

Can this amazing eyesore be anything hus another fast-food eatery? I eagerly await its completion and offer daily prayers that it will provide Burgville with some fast sea-

A month or so ago I thought we were getting fast seafood at last when a developer pounced on an unmutilated tract of land near the center of town, coffined it in as-phalt and started erecting huildings covered with blue pastel ule-like materials. The design suggested the gents' room in a second-class hotel, as well as a modern architect's dream of what a fast-seafood joint ought to look like,

Alas, it turned out to be only a miniature "shopping center" with no fast food at all, much less fast

Barring aerial hombing by crazed environmentalists, development of the fast-food end of town is nearly complete. With the new veterinary hospital, which looks like the Parthenon, going up between the new beauty parlor, which looks like Mooticello, and the new andiron-and-firescreen shop, which is shaped like a gigantic tepee, there's not much room left our there for a fasi-seafood place.

Such is the horror of uncon trolled growth: a town of 10,000 people without a fast-seafood joint. No wonder people turn into preservation extremists, or extreme preservationists, as the case may be. Heaven forbid I should ever op-pose making messes for profit. Still, fast seafood makes its demands.

Note Fork Times Sernic

Frank Tuohy's 'Foreign' Tales

By Christine Chapman

OKYO - "If you live in a country where A manners and social behavior are all-important, it's hard to write anything more than superficial because people are so predictable," Frank Tuohy said about Japan and the problem of using Japanese as characters.

The English novelist and short story writer

John Francis Tuohy, back in Japan for a second stint of university teaching, regards the country with the disappointment of a foreigner who lived here in the good old days, when the yen was cheap and travel an uncrowded adventure. For Tuohy they were the 1960s, from 1964-1967, when, sponsored by the British Council, he taught English literature at Waseda University and traveled throughout Japan and into China to write a series of articles for the Western press.

During an interview in his apartment, Tuohy said "I'm an up-and-downer about Japan, I like my students very much indeed, hut Tokyo has lost an awful lot of what was pleasant before, a quality of village life. Japan was a better place for foreigners Iben.

Tuony has devoted three novels and three collections of short stories to writing about foreigners who live in other countries, some better, some much worse than their native places. Beginning with Finland after his grad-uation from King's College, Cambridge, in 1946. Tuohy has taught or traveled in and written about Brazil, China, England, India, Ireland, Japan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Thailand and the United States. (He speaks French, Portuguese, German, "a bit of Greek and shopping Japanese.") Born of an Irish father and a Scottish mother in England in 1925, he has been a traveling scholar for more than 40 years.

His tales about the behavior of expntriates and the places that affect them have won high praise from critics and fellow writers such as Graham Greene, C.P. Snow, Julia O'Faoláin, Shirley Hazzard and Muriel Spark. Of his short stories, now published as "The Collected Stories" by New York's Holt, Rinehart & Winston and London's Macmillan in 1984 and issued by Penguin in 1986, Spark has written: "Frank Tuohy is truly an artist. He can create a world of humor and pathos

without making jokes or asides." Tuohy's partiality is for the weak, the browbeaten, the disenchanted. Oppressed and oppressive Poles; poor, fanciful Brazil-ians; abused Central American prostitutes; tongue-tied English schoolboys, all come alive in memorable stories about unimpor-tant people. Yet, there is a spicy malevolence to Tuohy's descriptions of Japanese — and Americans — that is missing in the sympathetic portrayals of the powerless. He does for the Japanese and Americans what he has so sharply performed on pretentious Englishmen: He places them in a subtle comedy of manners that is sometimes touched by tragedy or sordid confessions.

A Japanese university student in "The Bro-

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Writer Tuohy: Fitting in unused places.

ken Bridge" commits suicide because he fears be may be homosexual when his American teacher casts him in such a role in a play. In "A Summer Pilgrim" a young Japanese wom-an, ill after a lamh dinner served by her English hostess, suhmits respectfully to an elderly English poet's sexual gropings. At a drunken faculty party in "Evening in Con-necticut" an appalled Englishman listens to his American host speak of a Lolita complex. practice he pursues when in London. Tuohy has ignored neither monsters nor

missits in his prose, which he hones to a fine edge. His writing does not call attention to itself but to the characters, the emotion, the situation, the place. "Short stories seem to appear, to suddenly turn up. It's a sort of itch," he says, "I see a situation suddenly. When I write short stories, I feel as if I don't have to make anything up. The contrivance in novels I don't like."

It is in the stories that Tuohy is most at home, where he makes a sudden impact on the reader in sentences that evoke instant recognition, as in the Japan stories: For the foreigner in Japan, there is no

blame; there are only mistakes. "Miss Hitomi guessed herself to be pre-sent at one of those compulsive bouts of selfexposure that Westerners go in for."

The Japanese and the Americans often find exactly what they want in each other. Theirs is a marriage, born under clouds of disaster, that has proved to be of great conve-

His first story collection, "The Admiral and the Nuns," earned him the Katherine

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TURN TO PAGE II

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FRANCE

RESIDENCE DU ROY

Mansfield Short Story Prize in 1960. His two others, "Fingers in the Door" and "Live Bait," and his prize-winning novel "The Ice Saints." together with the novels "The American Game" and "The Warm Nights of January" and a 1976 biography of William Butler Yeats moved the American critic Peter Presented cott to rank him among the six best writers of English today.

In 1964 "Ice Saints," about an English girl who visits her sister and her Polish husband in contemporary Poland, won both the James Tait Black Memorial Prize and the Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize for best covel of the

Tuoby is reluctant to talk about prizes and honors and work completed or in progress. "I can't leave words alone. I write very, very slowly with lots of revisions."

He is self-effacing and shy, perhaps emulatiog his late father, an Army physician who served at both Gallipoli and Dunkirk. Like many people with interesting lives my father didn't like talking about it," he said.

He will tell one anecdote about himself: "Until I was 35 years old," Frank Tuchy begins as be might a short story. "I went around with a hole in my heart. Then I was a guinea pig in a teaching hospital in London when a young American doctor said to me: 'Tve never seen one as old as you!' In 1960 the hole was stitched up, for free, but because of it I couldn't get a regular joh."

So he began to teach abroad, often placed by the British Council, at the universities of Krakow, São Paulo and Waseda in Tokyo. Today he holds a full-time position in the English Department of Rikkyo University (St. Paul's) and lectures part-time at Waseda. In his writing class at Rickyo he assigns students to keep a diary in English for a few days. Intriguing examples of confessional literature turn up.

"The girls especially write in the tradition of Lady Murasaki, author of the 11th-century Tale of Genji. One girl wrote extremely well about her father's almost killing her brother when they were both drunk over the New Year's holiday."

Of Japanese professionals, Tuohy admires the "3-D world" of Junichiro Tanizaki, mithor of "The Makioka Sisters," and Morio Kita, who wrote "The House of Nire." He's "nor keen" on Nobel Prize-winner Yasunari Kawabata. "I don't like the evanescent, I like the solid "

When he retires from teaching in the summer of 1929, Tuohy will remm to England where he is restoring a barn in Somerset to live in. On weekends and academic holidays in Japan, he is working on a novel. "It goes very slowly," he admitted, "It's set in England, but it goes abroad too. I'm trying to fit in the places I haven't used yet."

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based jour nalist who specializes in the arts.

PEOPLE

Publisher Wins Suit

won substantial damages in the High Court in London on Thursday for a "devastating catalogue of libels" contained in an uoauthorized hiography of him. The undisclosed damages will be donated to a London children's hospital, Maxwell's lawyer, Richard Rampton, told the court. Rampton said the book, "Maxwell: A Portrait of Power" by Peter Thompson and Anthony Delano, contained more than 30 serious libels and was "wholly destructive of Maxwell's character and reputation." Maxwell said he was still pursuing a legal action against another unauthorized biography, "Maxwell. The Outsider," by Tom Boner.

The publisher Robert Maxwell

The Domino's Pizza magnate Tom Monaghan is opening his col-lection of more than \$30 million worth of Frank Lloyd Wright creations to the public this week. Monaghan president of Domino's and owner of the Detroit Tigers, said he has been "evangelizing" about the architect for more than 40 years, so "it seems natural for me to open the first museum devot-ed to his work." He is inaugurating the National Center for the Study of Frank Lloyd Wright in Ann Arbor, Michigan, with a symposium. The museum will open Saturday.

. . Pierre Salinger, president of the jury for the annual Ritz Paris Hemingway award, said Thursday the prize for the best novel published in English during the year would not be awarded in 1928 because none of the nominees received a majority of votes. The \$50,000 in prize money will be donated to charity, as stipulated under the foundation's rules. The three nominees for this year's prize were Nadine Gordiner for "A Sport of Nature," Toni Mor-rison for "Beloved," and "In the Skin of a Lion," by Michael On-

Malcolm Forbes, the publisher of . Forbes Magazine, has bought a harony connected to the Clan Forbes of Scotland and can add a title to his name if he likes, says Burke's Peerage. "Forbes can apply to the Scottish Court of Chivalry in Edinburgh for a coat of arms, which I think be is going to do," Harold Brooks-Baker, publishing director of the British guide to hluebloods, said. "I do not intend

to use the title," The Abenik Press and Journal quoted Forbe saving. His father was born in / erdeenshire in 1880. "I though would be great to have the t back in the Forbes family when originated."

More than 200 residents of Ci onee. Massachusetts, turned ou debate actress Jane Fonda's pl to make a movie in Chicones _____ third New England town where; idents are still upset about stand against the Vietnam Weils "I'll forget Vietnam when L. Fonda answers this country in courts," Clayton Hough, a Vietn veteran and double-amputee. clared at a public hearing held the Board of Aldermen. The pa called the hearing to gather put comment on a proposed non-bi ing resolution supported by ver ans groups to keep Fonda fr

using the community to she scenes for the film "Union Stra The board put off a vote on resolution following the three-b

An exiled Soviet artist &

painted a picture of Mickey Mo has incurred the wrath of the W. Disney Co. Mihail Chemiakin s he wrote to the Disney chairs Michael Eisner inviting him other company officials to see painting "Sorokin Soup," then display at the Bowles-Sorokko C lery in Beverly Hills, Califon Instead, he said, he was answe with a legal response saying only would Disney not accept invitation to look or buy, the oc pany objected to the gallery disp and to any attempts to sell painting because the face of Mi ey Mouse belongs to Disney alo It is sad and ironic that an ar who was forced out of the Soi Union because of political cens ship for his artwork would co into the West and be hit by cens ship here," said the gallery co-or er, Serge Sorokko, who added t the painting since has been tal-off show. Sorokko said the N York-based artist, who came to. United States in 1978, chose image of Mickey Mouse more a tribute to the late artist Andy W hot, who reveled in pop icons, a certainly not to rip off the ge Disney name, "Mickey Mouse: symbol of America. Their . proach is just totally fudicro,

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

Appears on page 10

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